

# ARMY

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THE new details for General and Mounted Recruiting Service reported in New York City and St. Louis this week, and were assigned to their several stations and rendezvous, while those whose details expired bade good bye to friends and departed to join their regiments. The periodical interchange between lieutenants of the light batteries of artillery also took place this week and caused many changes in the several artillery garrisons.

It seems now to be settled that the President will not appoint any civilians to the Army this year. Sergeant BRAINERD may get a commission, but even that is considered doubtful by officers at the War Department. General HAZEN intends to push the Sergeant's claim when he returns. The purpose seems to save all vacancies possible for the big class of next year. Should the President so desire he would be able to appoint seventeen civilians this year.

THE date of retirement has been changed in the case of Brigadier General NEWTON, Chief of Engineers, from July 1, 1886, to August 24, 1887. The first date was taken from his cadet record, and although General NEWTON three years ago, when all officers sent in their ages in answer to the Adjutant General's circular, endeavored to show that the latter date was the correct one, the Department would not accept his explanation, and his date of retirement has been borne on the list as of the date first mentioned. Recently he produced documentary evidence showing beyond doubt that his date of birth was August 24, 1823. This evidence has been accepted and the change made accordingly.

THE Secretary of War was absent from Washington again this week. He did not reach the papers concerning the right of officers of the Engineer Corps to command, before going away. It is not considered probable that he will overrule the decisions of his predecessor on this question. Adjutant General DRUM has been absent since Saturday last, visiting the recruiting depots at New York, St. Louis and Chicago. He will return on Sunday or Monday next. This is his only absence from Washington for any length of time since the short inspection trip taken early in the spring. When he returns he will furnish his annual report, which he has already pretty well under way. General MCKEEVER is acting Adjutant General, probably for the last time for some years to come, as he will be relieved by General KELTON.

THE English are consoling themselves for their own numerous mishaps during the recent naval manoeuvres at Bantrey Bay by a contemplation of the misfortunes of their neighbors. The *Admiralty Gazette* says: "Germany's naval manoeuvres have not been without mishaps similar to those which we experienced in Bantrey Bay. A despatch vessel, the *Blitz*, ran into and sunk a steamer in the Cattegat, unfortunately drowning fifteen men; and a torpedo boat has rammed and sunk one of her own class, drowning one man. In the United States Navy, too, there have been some mishaps, a training brig having run on the Blue Rocks, and the same day a training schooner ran foul of a merchant ship and received considerable damage; after which she ran

aground, and on being towed off, dropped anchor and fouled a telephone cable, which she did not clear for more than an hour. Rather a copious chapter of accidents for one afternoon." The *Gazette* concludes a notice of Commander Hoff's Modern Naval Tactics, as follows: "We strongly recommend all naval officers, when procuring Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby's treatise on 'Squadrons of Exercise,' to at the same time add to their library 'Modern Naval Tactics,' by Com. Bainbridge-Hoff. The two works ought to go together, and should find a place in every naval officers's library."

THE *Genesta* has now won her three consolation races, the Commodore's Cup, Brenton's Reef and Cape May, and the rejoicing over her success in them has been as sincere on this side of the Atlantic as on the other. The great and decisive match for the *America's* cup we coveted for the *Puritan*, but after that grudging no honors that could help take away the chagrin of a worthy foe. Soreness over defeat has caused one or two English papers to hint that the *Genesta* isn't much of a yacht after all, and that the true English champion is the *Irex* or *Galatea*. Still it was not America that selected the *Genesta*. It is to be hoped that the *Irex* is better, because then we may look for another race for the *America's* cup next year; and should that result unfavorably, we may in 1887 expect the *Galatea* or some still swifter cutter. But we fear that there is little chance of this, as the *Field* says that "all English gentlemen can confidently regard the *Genesta* as a representative cutter," while the London *Advertiser's* impression is that "the *Genesta* went as near winning the cup as any English yacht of today would have done." Our English friends with as fast a boat as the *Puritan* would surely have taken the *America's* cup, for they knew well how to sail the *Genesta* for all she was worth. The vanquished are entitled also to take all the comforts and consolations that "ifs" afford, but those of the British papers appear to best advantage who brace up and take the defeat in good part.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Please give us your opinion as to who was right in the following case, the court or the reviewing authority: A private was tried by a general court for sleeping on post. He pleaded in bar of trial, 'I am a general prisoner awaiting sentence of a general court-martial, and I should not be made to perform guard duty while awaiting sentence of general court-martial.' The plea in bar was sustained by the court. The reviewing authority thereupon disapproved the proceedings, remarking: 'The fact that the prisoner was awaiting the sentence of a general court-martial, when placed on duty, does not necessarily render him irresponsible for a gross breach of duty, however improper it may have been to restore him to duty under such circumstances.'" We side with the reviewing authority. A plea in bar of trial can only be sustained when some legal ground is shown which would make a trial unlawful. Thus, that the accused is not a soldier, or that the statute of limitations has begun to run. In the case cited the accused was a soldier and liable to military duty and service for five years. He was charged with a military offence, confined and tried by general court-martial, and while awaiting sentence (which may prove to be an acquittal) was put on guard duty. In the British Service it has often happened, in emergencies, that even soldiers in execution of sen-

tence have had arms put into their hands and they put on duty by the post commander, who has had to justify to his superior for interrupting the sentence of hard labor. The soldier could not refuse to do what he was ordered to do, but, for good conduct in the emergency, it would present a good ground for mitigation of sentence by the mutual superior. In the present case the soldier was not serving in execution of any sentence. He was not a dishonorably discharged convict. He was under pay and liable to military duty and he could not claim that because of his own putative bad conduct he should not be required to do duty. "No man can take advantage of his own wrong." Having been taken from confinement and placed on duty, he committed a serious military offence. The court seems in this instance to have misapprehended the meaning of a plea in bar.

THE eccentric Rear Admiral BEDFORD PIM, of the Queen's Navy, presents a novel argument in behalf of Arctic exploration, for which he is an enthusiast. He regards it as part of the obligation imposed upon us by the Divine command to subdue and replenish the earth, and finds no scriptural warrant for exempting any part of the globe from its operation. Still, it is not apparent why this command rests with any special force upon the English or Americans, so far as the Arctic regions are concerned, and it would appear that they might with good conscience leave this part of the globe to the Esquimaux, who by long practice have accustomed themselves to the conditions of Arctic life. Indeed, if modern theories have any foundation, the Esquimaux are an example of the survival of the fittest, human life having originated near the Pole, and the commandment to go forth and replenish the earth being addressed originally to the inhabitants of that region. This being so, and there is abundance of scientific proof to that effect, Admiral PIM should, as a strict constructionist, turn his efforts toward subduing the earth in other directions. As to replenishing, his argument in this respect utterly fails in view of the fact that no one proposes to colonize the Arctic regions. The Admiral presents a much more legitimate argument when he refers to the spirit of enterprise innate in the breast of man, particularly in those races which have pushed themselves to the forefront of human power and progress, and reasons that if this spirit cannot find outlets as legitimate as those of Polar research, it will waste itself on enterprises even less hopeful and invigorating. He is described as warm in praise of the enthusiasm and achievements of Lieutenants RAY and SCHWATKA and Commander SCHLEY. He promises a great welcome to the future, lest it be reserved to America instead of England to complete the great work and vindicate all that has been and shall be done by making Arctic navigation safe and—with true Anglo-Saxon utilitarianism—profitable. He speaks of the expected Hudson Bay cattle route as an example of the commercial value of exploring expeditions in developing new fields of enterprise, and, looking at the subject from the professional standpoint, declares that Polar research is worth all that it has cost as a training school for the navies of Europe and America. This is undoubtedly true, and Admiral PIM might have added that it has had a further incidental advantage to the American's service of late in the experience it has given us in the managements of Courts-martial and courts of inquiry.

## THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY.

The organization of the Austrian Army is based upon 36 divisions of infantry, the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 26th divisions being formed, at the time of the mobilization of the army, from the Cisleithan and Hungarian militia (Landwehr). Twelve new divisions are also to be formed when the army is mobilized, two from the troops of the active army, six from the Hungarian militia, three from the Cisleithan militia, and one from the landeschützen of the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg. These bring up the number of infantry divisions to 48, each commanded by a lieutenant field marshal. The brigade, commanded by a major general, should properly comprise seven battalions, but the actual number varies in different brigades. The artillery regiments are not formed into brigades.

In recruiting, the territory of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is divided into 106 recruiting districts, 103 for the land force and three for the navy. Each recruiting district for the army is appropriated to an infantry regiment and a regiment of Tyrolean chasseurs. As to the other arms of the service, their contingents are furnished by one or more infantry recruiting districts designated for this purpose. The officers of the Austro-Hungarian Army are as follows:

**General Officers.**—Field marshal—Field marshal appointed for life. Field zeugmeister or general of cavalry appointed for those from that branch of the service, commanding an army corps. Field maréchal-lieutenant, lieutenant field marshal who commands a division. Général major, major general who commands a brigade. Field Officers.—Oberst, colonel; oberst lieutenant, lieutenant colonel; major, chief of battalion or squadron. Company Officers.—Hauptmann in the infantry, rittmeister in cavalry and artillery—Captain. Oberst lieutenant, first lieutenant. Lieutenant, second lieutenant.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL S. K. SCHWENK, U. S. A., and Paymaster C. A. McDaniel, U. S. N., were guests at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON GEORGE E. BUSHNELL, U. S. A., leaves Fort Snelling next week for New York and will report for duty at a post in the Dept. of the East.

LIEUTENANT M. M. MAXON, R. Q. M., 10th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., from a trip to Fort Davis, Texas.

LIEUTENANT C. DEW. WILLCOX, 2d U. S. Artillery, a graduate of 1885, joined at St. Augustine, Fla., this week for duty with Mitchell's Battery.

MAJOR D. R. LARNED, Paymaster, U. S. A., has broken up his office at Walla Walla and is due shortly at San Antonio for duty in Texas.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BADGER, 6th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Douglas, Utah, will spend the winter in the East.

LIEUTENANTS R. M. ROGERS and Hamilton Rowan, 2d U. S. Artillery, were expected arrivals at Fort Leavenworth this week for duty with Woodruff's light battery.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HASKELL, 12th U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York this week and reported to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service for duty.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island early in the week from a visit to Boston, Mass.

LIEUTENANT H. A. SCHROEDER, 4th U. S. Artillery, left the service by resignation on Thursday of this week, October 1.

CAPTAIN W. P. VOSE, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately in the East, returned to New Orleans this week and resumed duty at Jackson Barracks.

MAJOR J. B. BURBANK, U. S. A., lately visiting in New York and vicinity rejoined at Washington Barracks, this week.

LIEUTENANT L. W. T. WALLER, U. S. Marine Corps, has rejoined at Norfolk, Va., from leave, and resumed duty at the Marine Barracks.

LIEUTENANT F. P. AVERY, 3d U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Missoula, to close up his business there, and will shortly leave for Fort Shaw, Montana.

CAPTAIN H. B. FREEMAN, 7th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Laramie, this week, for the East, to spend a couple of months' leave.

GENERAL D. McCURE, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island, this week, from a visit to Kentucky and Washington.

LIEUTENANT S. F. MASSEY, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, this week, on a two months' visit to the South.

SURGEON G. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., sailed from New York, on Saturday last, on the *Etruria*, on his way to Rome.

PAYMASTER HENRY CLAYTON, U. S. A., lately in Baltimore, has established his office in White's Buildings, Buffalo.

A PARTY, comprising General Thomas L. Crittenden, U. S. A., and Mrs. Crittenden, and John W. George, Miss George, Eugene George and Charles H. Harney, are on their way to the Yellowstone Park, as guests of Colonel Patrick Donnan. General Crittenden will visit for the first time the spot where his son, Lieutenant Crittenden, was killed by Sitting Bull.



CISLEITHAN REGIMENT.  
Light blue cloth cap, ornamented with a brown pompon encased in a brass border. Dark blue Melton blouse. Light blue trousers. Black equipments. Calfskin knapsack. Dark blue overcoat.



HUNGARIAN REGIMENT.  
Dark blue cloth cap, pompon of black ther, wood edged with brass. Dark blue cloth around the lower edge, and ornamented overcoat with yellow buttons. Black in front with a cockade button and vertical blue Melton, with shoulder straps, collar and cuffs of the same, closed by a row of invisible buttons, two gold stars on the collar. Light blue trousers. Black and gold sword knot.



INFANTRY OFFICER.  
Black cloth cap, with visor of black leather. Black and gold sword knot. Black and gold sword knot.

MAJOR A. S. KIMBALL, U. S. A., has returned to Vancouver Barracks, from a trip to San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT F. W. FOSTER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting friends at Quincy, Ill.

CAPTAIN G. S. L. WARD, A. D. C., visited Philadelphia and Baltimore this week.

PAYMASTER A. W. BACON, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the Brevoort House, New York.

LIEUTENANT J. B. MURDOCK, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the St. George Hotel, Philadelphia.

ENSIGN S. W. ARMISTEAD, U. S. N., and bride sailed for Liverpool on Saturday last, on the *City of Rome*.

LIEUTENANT W. W. GALBRAITH, 5th U. S. Artillery, joined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week for duty with Weir's battery.

CAPTAIN H. J. HAYNESWORTH, U. S. A., left New York this week for Hot Springs, Ark., to enter upon his new duties at that place.

LIEUTENANT G. H. MACDONALD, 1st U. S. Cavalry, recently in St. Paul, has rejoined at Fort Maginnis, M. T.

GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, U. S. A., assumed charge early in the week, of the office of the Senior Inspector General of the Army.

COLONEL R. H. OFFLEY, U. S. A., has returned to Columbus Barracks, O., from a brief visit to Washington.

CAPTAIN J. H. PATTERSON, 20th U. S. Infantry, was to leave Fort Assiniboine, this week, on a fortnight's leave.

MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD and General Robert Williams, U. S. A., have returned to Chicago from their visit to Rock Springs, Wyoming.

LIEUTENANT O. E. WOOD, 5th U. S. Artillery, reported for duty at Fort Columbus, on Thursday, of this week.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., who had charge this year of the competitions at Creedmoor, will remain in New York for a few weeks before returning to St. Augustine.

LIEUTENANT B. C. WELSH, 15th U. S. Infantry, was married this week at Milburn, N. J., to Miss Emilie Benson. After a short tour the married couple will join at Camp Poplar River, Montana.

The marriage of Surgeon R. A. Marmion, U. S. A., to Miss Beatrice Paul, daughter of General G. R. Paul, U. S. A., will take place on Wednesday evening next, at General Paul's residence, on F Street, Washington.

COLONEL HARBINGER, who ordered the retreat of the French at Langson in the Franco-Chinese war, has been tried by a Court-martial and acquitted, the evidence against him being insufficient.

MAJOR W. MCK. DUNN, U. S. A., has left San Francisco for the East and is expected to join at Little Rock Barracks about the middle of October, and assume command of Battery E, 2d U. S. Artillery.

A Lawn Tennis Association has been organized at Fort Leavenworth, with Chaplain T. W. Barry, president, and Lieutenant B. H. Cheever, 6th Cav., secretary. Lieutenants Boughton, 3d Cav.; Padlock, 6th Cav., and Alvord, 20th Inf., were elected an executive committee.

LIEUTENANT E. B. BOLTON, 23d U. S. Inf., lately at Creedmoor, visited friends in Paterson, N. J., this week, and afterwards returned to New York, to close up his business, and return to Fort Wayne, Mich.

CAPTAIN F. H. HATHAWAY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hathaway, have returned to Fort Leavenworth, from San Francisco, bringing with them Mrs. Miles and family. They were accorded a hearty reception by the officers and ladies of the garrison.

COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., left Chicago this week on a month's visit to his friends in Ohio.

GENERAL N. H. DAVIS, U. S. A., is visiting old friends at Oxford, Mass.

MAJOR E. B. ATWOOD, U. S. A., is a recent visitor to the hot springs at Las Vegas, N. M.

MAJOR J. A. WILCOX, 8th Cavalry, late in the field in New Mexico, has rejoined at Fort Clark, Texas.

LIEUTENANT O. L. HEIN, 1st Cavalry, and Mrs. Hein were recent guests at the West Hotel, Minneapolis.

COLONEL E. B. WILLISTON, U. S. A., was expected at Springfield, Mass., this week on a visit to the National Armory on official matters.

CAPTAIN W. E. VAN REED, 5th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., is visiting his mother at San Jose, California.

LIEUTENANT E. L. BAILEY, 4th Infantry, who concluded a tour on General Recruiting Service this week, will join at Fort Omaha early in November.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. WHARTON, U. S. A., who is somewhat better, visited friends in New York on Thursday. He is residing with relatives at Montrose, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT L. H. ORLEMAN, U. S. A., retired, recently arrived in New York from Palmer, Fla., will remain in this vicinity for a short time and then return to Florida, stopping at Washington en route.

LIEUTENANT L. V. CAZIARC, 2d U. S. Artillery, joined Hamilton's Light Battery at Little Rock Barracks on Thursday of this week.

CAPTAIN C. R. BARNETT, U. S. A., on leave from Portland, Ore., will return there about the middle of October.

LIEUTENANT W. B. REYNOLDS, 14th Infantry, has returned to Vancouver Barracks from a pleasant trip to Fort Townsend.

LIEUTENANT B. D. SPILMAN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is on a visit East and will return to Fort Meade, Dakota, early in October.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, 3d U. S. Infantry, lately visiting in New York and Washington, is at Lowell, Mass.

MISS SAUNDERS, only daughter of the late Capt. Thomas M. Saunders, 2d U. S. Artillery, and a granddaughter of Colonel D. P. Whiting, U. S. A., will be married, at Washington, this month, to Mr. Richard McAllister, Jr.

LIEUTENANT A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., was the recipient of a complimentary dinner at Pittsfield, Mass., on Tuesday evening of this week. Lieutenant Greely's health is reported as much improved, and he leaves soon on his visit to Scotland.

The *Yellowstone Journal* says: "The farewell hop at Fort Keogh Sept. 18, for Miss Sivyler, guest of Captain and Mrs. H. B. Romeyn, U. S. A., who leaves for her home next week, was one of the most enjoyable occasions which the post, famed as it is all over the frontier for sociable gatherings, has had for some time."

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., who passed through Cheyenne recently, is thus described by a local writer, who knew him during the war: "He was in 1864 a comparatively young-looking man, with hair and beard as black as jet, the latter cut out at the chin and long and flowing on the cheeks. Now his head and beard are very gray, almost white, and the beard is shorter and stubbier. He has grown heavier and wears the wrinkles that time and care have brought, and looks more like a veteran. He was a splendid officer in war, has always been one whose judgment could be fully relied upon, and he always means business and it won't do to 'monkey' with him a little bit."



MAJOR D. M. VANCE, 13th U. S. Inf., has joined at Fort Stanton, N. M.

CHIEF ENGINEER H. L. SNYDER, U. S. N., returned to Washington this week.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR GEO. R. BOUSH, U. S. N., and family have joined at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

LIEUTENANT A. L. WAGNER, 6th U. S. Inf., lately on college duty, has joined at Fort Douglas, Utah.

THE ladies of the Fort Leavenworth garrison gave a brilliant hop in the evening of Sept. 23 in honor of the Class of 1885-1887.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONKLIN, 2d U. S. Art., is visiting friends in Baltimore, and will return soon to St. Augustine, Fla.

CAPTAIN J. M. NORVELL, 12th U. S. Inf., left Sackett's Harbor early in the week on a short leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT H. G. SQUIERS, 7th U. S. Cav., is expected in New York City in a few days to enter upon duty at St. John's College, Fordham.

CAPTAIN G. G. GREENOUGH, 4th U. S. Art., of Fort Warren, was in Portland, Me., this week, on his way to Fort Preble on Court-martial duty.

LIEUTENANT T. J. CLAY, 10th U. S. Inf., has left Fort Union, N. M., on a visit to his native State, Kentucky, for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SHARP, 17th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Totten, visited friends in New York City this week.

GENERAL GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. A., has returned to New York City from his summer residence at Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT L. H. STROTHER, 1st U. S. Inf., lately visiting at Culpeper, Va., has started to join his company at Fort Verde, Ariz.

LIEUTENANT VICTOR BRIDGMAN, 2d U. S. Art., was expected to report for duty this week at Camp Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga.

MAJOR W. P. HUXFORD, U. S. A., retired, has returned from Cottage City, Mass., to his residence in Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT JOHN J. SHAW, 6th U. S. Inf., visited Fort Leavenworth a few days ago on his way from Hot Springs to Fort Douglas.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., is on his way home from Europe and was expected in Washington towards the end of this week.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN and all the officers on duty at the War Department called upon Inspector-General Baird on Monday.

CAPTAIN S. T. NORVELL, 10th Cavalry, whose tour on recruiting duty at Baltimore is concluded, will shortly join his troop at Fort Verde, Arizona.

REAR ADMIRAL J. C. HOWELL, U. S. N., was at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York, on Monday. Col. J. M. Whittemore, U. S. A., at the New York Hotel, and Commander H. L. Howison, U. S. N., at the Brevoort House.

LIEUTENANT J. G. LEEFE, 19th U. S. Infantry, on leave of absence from Fort Ringgold, Texas, arrived in New York September 20, accompanied by an invalid relative, and is residing with his sister at 54 East 64th St.

THE Court-martial at Fort Omaha for the trial of Captain Neide and Chaplain Lewis, to which we referred last week, has completed its business and handed in its proceedings to General Howard. The outcome is not, we imagine, likely to be very serious.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., gave a reception a few days ago at Fort Leavenworth to the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes on the occasion of their visit of inspection to the Home in process of construction at Leavenworth. From Leavenworth the Board went to Milwaukee.

THE New York Herald reports that Capt. Robinson, Lieut. Kelton, and Benson, U. S. M. C., were fined \$50 each "for counsel fees." They violated the election laws by voting at the Presidential election before they had been on duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, one year.

GENERAL PERRY, Colonel Litchfield, and Lieutenant Allen, of Major General Hancock's staff, left New York on Thursday, for Fort Niagara, N. Y., to locate, in conjunction with the post authorities, the sites for new officers' quarters, barracks for the men, and a rifle range suitable for Division and Department competitions. The Atlantic and East competitions of 1886 will likely take place on the new range.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 11th U. S. Infantry, of Fort A. Lincoln, visited the National Guard encampment at Fargo, Dakota, last week and inspected the troops. Capt. James Rockwell, U. S. A., General Terry's chief ordnance officer, was also present at the camp.

THE Omaha Excelsior of Sept. 26, says:

Dr. and Mrs. Middleton, U. S. A., passed through Omaha last week on their way to Leavenworth. The ladies at Fort Omaha gave a dancing party Thursday night, as a sort of farewell to Lieut. Coffin, 5th Art., who leaves for Fort Hamilton about Oct. 1. The committee of arrangements and invitation consisted of Mrs. Carlin, Mrs. Bubbs, Mrs. Rawles and Mrs. Keefe. Gen. and Mrs. Dandy gave a card party last evening at their residence on Park avenue. Lieut. Wagner, and wife, of Fort Douglas, were at the Paxton this week. Lieut. Merriam, of Fort Niobrara, is in town to meet his brother, Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf., stationed at Fort Laramie, and about starting on a six months' leave of absence, which will include visits to Canada, New York, Maine, and the Hot Springs. After visiting his brother, who has a thirteen day extension, Col. Merriam will go to Minneapolis to join his family when they arrive here from his old post, Fort Spokane, W. T. Mrs. Guy Howard will remain in Omaha some months yet, residing with her little daughter, at "Courtland Place," the residence of her parents. A complimentary hop was extended Saturday evening at Fort Omaha to Lieut. Brown, 4th Inf., on the occasion of his departure for two years' recruiting service. Major-General Schofield passed through Omaha on his way to Rock Springs accompanied by Gen. Tompkins and Major Sanger. At Council Bluffs he was met by Gen. Howard and Lieut. Guy Howard. Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav., was in town Thursday and proceeded East on the next day. Mrs. Bourke still remains at her mother's in this city, suffering somewhat from a sprained ankle.

LIEUTENANT B. H. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Artillery, was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week and left later on his return journey to Washington Barracks.

SURGEON B. J. D. IRWIN, U. S. A., has returned to Whipple Barracks from a trip to San Francisco, to which city it is possible his recent promotion will soon recall him.

CAPTAIN J. W. POPE, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour in Philadelphia since April last, goes in a few days to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the Military Prison.

GENERAL J. C. KELTON, U. S. A., left San Francisco this week for Washington amid universal expressions of regret, he having been continuously on duty on the Pacific Coast since Aug. 3, 1870.

GENERAL EUGENE A. CARR, U. S. A., of St. Louis, attended the reunion last week at St. Joe of the Southwest Iowa and Northwest Missouri Veterans, and was received with great enthusiasm.

MAJOR E. C. BAINBRIDGE, Capt. J. G. Turnbull, and Lieut. R. D. Potts, 3d U. S. Artillery, have rejoined at Fort McHenry, Ind., from a three weeks' Court-martial tour at Fort Monroe, Va.

THE General Court-martial at Fort Monroe for the trial of Lieutenant William Everett, 4th U. S. Artillery, concluded its business last week and forwarded the proceedings to Major General Hancock for review.

LIEUTENANT F. L. DODDS, 9th U. S. Infantry, lately on duty at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., bade good-bye to friends in New York early in the week, and left to join his company at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

LIEUTENANT E. T. BROWN, 5th U. S. Artillery, preferring to remain on duty with his regiment, his detail as Professor of Military and Science at the Massachusetts Agricultural College has been revoked.

COLONEL THOMAS F. BARR, U. S. A., who is, says the Pioneer Press, soon to return to Fort Snelling, left St. Paul a few years ago, greatly to the regret of all, and his return will be the cause of great satisfaction to his numerous friends.

GENERAL R. C. DRUM had arranged a fishing excursion to Woodmont on Saturday last for President Cleveland, Senator Vest, the General himself, and other distinguished disciples of Mr. Isaac Walton, but business matters intervened and the trip was postponed.

MAJOR W. E. CREARY, Pay Department, U. S. A., was expected at Cheyenne this week to relieve Paymaster A. S. Towar, who will arrive in Detroit about the middle of October and relieve Paymaster Dewey in that city, who goes to Washington for duty with Paymaster General Rochester.

"GENERAL N. A. MILES," says the San Francisco Report, "has given the people of New Mexico to understand that he is dissatisfied with the military operations against the Apaches now raiding in New Mexico. General Miles is a skillful and intrepid soldier, and, like Crook, won his stars by frontier successes. His visit to the frontier means business."

CAPTAIN MASON JACKSON, 11th U. S. Infantry, was before the Retiring Board at Fort Snelling last week, and it is understood has been recommended for retirement on account of disability resulting from wounds received in the line of duty. Capt. Jackson's service dates from Aug. 20, 1861, when he became a member of Fremont's body guard, and soon afterwards joined the 15th U. S. Infantry.

LIEUTENANT JOHN S. MASON, Jr., 1st Infantry, transferred from Co. H to Co. K, at Fort Verde, Arizona, is, says the Kansas Times, but another illustration of how lightning will strike in the most unexpected place. Early in the summer, Lieut. Mason requested a transfer which was recommended by Colonel Shafter of his regiment. The transfer was not made and he was informed by friends that he was certain to stay at Leavenworth another year. On this information he made preparations to remain, and just as he has himself and family comfortably established in his new quarters to which he recently moved, he is ordered to Arizona.

A CORRESPONDENT at the East Florida Seminary writes: "Capt. C. A. Curtis, U. S. Army, retired, is now here and will remain. The school is still without a regularly detailed officer, Lieut. Woodbury having declined the detail. Gainesville is an agreeable town of 5,000 inhabitants. The term begins so late in the season and ends so early in the spring that an officer disinclined to spend the summer in Florida would have a rare chance to go North for three months, and he certainly would have a pleasant winter abode." Since this was written Lieut. F. J. Kernan, 21st Inf., has been detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Seminary at Gainesville.

THE Vancouver Independent of Sept. 17 says:

Lieut. H. C. LePoint, 2d Cav., has reported at Fort Klamath. His wife and child are with him. Lieut. J. H. Gustin, 14th Inf., has gone East on four months' leave to get married. Capt. Chas. Keller, 2d Inf., reported at Fort Spokane last week. His family accompanied him from Hamburg, Pa. Major Frank T. Bennett, 2d Cav., has been assigned to duty at Fort Walla Walla. Lieut. Honeycutt, 1st Art., has departed for Brunswick, N. J., for duty at Rutgers College. Lieut. E. W. Hubbard, 1st Art., a graduate this year, will join at Fort Canby this month. Three months' extension of sick leave has been granted Major McKee, Medical Director. The Major's friends will regret to learn that there is yet no permanent improvement in his condition. Gen. Gibbon, Lieut. McClelland, and Capt. Woodruff returned on Monday evening, after visiting the posts of Fort Walla Walla, Coeur d'Alene, and Spokane.

THE issue of Sept. 24 says:

Captain A. H. Russell is off on 15 days' leave. Lieut. J. A. Buchanan, granted two months' leave, goes East. Mrs. N. A. Miles remained at Vancouver Barracks over Thursday while en route to Leavenworth to rejoin General Miles. Captain F. H. Hathaway, Q. M., at the Leavenworth Military Prison, was at headquarters Sept. 18, en route to the East from Puget Sound. General Gibbon, accompanied by Lieut. McClelland, has gone to Fort Klamath. On Thursday, Sept. 17, at Cheyenne, Wyo., Lieut. J. H. Gustin, 14th Inf., was married to Miss Lillian Morgan. Many congratulations are extended by Vancouver friends, and the newly married pair will receive a hearty welcome when they come to the Barracks next January.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN has sailed from Liverpool for home and is expected to be at the Signal Office this week.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON C. W. DEAN, U. S. N., recently detached from the Franklin, left Norfolk, Va., this week for his home at Richmond, Va.

THE General Court-martial at Fort Clark, Texas, for the trial of certain officers at this post, and which adjourned some time ago, reassembled on Thursday of this week to complete its business.

"1st LIEUTENANT OSCAR T. CROSBY, Corps of Engineers," says the New Orleans Democrat, "is surveying in the interior of the State. October 20 is the day fixed for his marriage with Miss Bouligny."

GENERAL R. C. DRUM, U. S. A., was at Columbus Barracks, O., on Monday of this week.

ENSIGN H. S. KNAPP, U. S. N., registered at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday. Lt. L. L. Reamey, U. S. N., at the American Hotel.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR GEORGE F. MALLETT, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a trip to Boston.

COMMODORE RALPH CHANDLER, U. S. N., celebrated on Sunday last, Sept. 27, the fortieth anniversary of his entry into the Navy.

LIEUTENANT R. P. BROWN, 4th U. S. Infantry, ordered East on Recruiting Service, arrived in New York this week and registered at the Grand Hotel.

MAJOR DANIEL SIMPSON, who celebrated Sept. 29 his 95th birthday, has been a drummer in Boston since 1809. He served in the War of 1812 and has been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company nearly seventy years.

MAJOR W. A. ELDERKIN, U. S. A., lately at Stamford, Conn., for the benefit of his health, leaves there this week for his post, Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

COLONEL JOHN MOORE, of the Medical Department, U. S. A., will shortly take charge of the Medical Purveying Depot in New York City, being succeeded in San Francisco by Col. B. J. D. Irwin, assistant medical purveyor.

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES E. JOUETT, U. S. N., left Washington for Warm Springs, Va., the latter part of last week.

EX-SECRETARY AND MRS. W. E. CHANDLER are expected to return soon to their home on I street, Washington.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ISAAC HAZLETT, U. S. N., lately spending a sick leave at Morristown, Ohio, has arrived at the Hamilton House, Washington.

THE Kansas Times says: "Rev. J. Vaughn Lewis, Post Chaplain in the Army, stationed at Fort Omaha, has got into trouble of late through an uncontrollable appetite for strong drink. He has more than once been put under arrest for drunkenness, the last time on record being only last month."

COLONEL G. VINCENT FOSBERY, V. C., British Army, on a visit to this country and now in New York, is an expert in magazine arms and an inventor to boot. He came here to inspect the various kinds of magazine guns and will visit Colt's, Remington's and similar establishments. On his return to England he will lecture on his experiences before the Royal Military Service Institution.

GENERAL Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. A., has become involved in a controversy with Gen. C. P. Stone as to the cost of the concrete for the Bartholdi pedestal as compared with similar masses of concrete. Gen. Stone stated that the price paid (\$7,284) was moderate, and said: "It is doubtful if any important mass of concrete and grouting, of a quality approaching that of the mass in question, has ever been made in this vicinity at so low a cost." Gen. Gillmore, in a letter to the N. Y. Tribune, says: "A fair price for it would be from \$6 to \$6.10, but an article quite good enough for the purpose could have been put in for about \$5.70 per cubic yard, inclusive of all contingent expenses. This statement, I am quite sure, is in substantial accord with the views of engineers and architects generally who have had any very considerable experience in the many uses to which concrete in its various forms and grades is customarily applied."

THE announcement of the death of Mrs. Rebecca Gilliss Raymond, which occurred at her residence at West New Brighton, Staten Island, Friday, Sept. 11, will recall to many officers who served at Washington during the war, or who visited there, the pleasant family circle at the Observatory, the life of which was Miss Beckie Gilliss, the daughter of Capt. James M. Gilliss, U. S. N. Among the young officers who visited at the Observatory was Major Carrington H. Raymond, of Gen. Casey's staff. Miss Gilliss in due time became Mrs. Raymond, and upon her husband's resignation from the Army removed with him to New York, where he entered into partnership with Mr. Puleston, now a member of the British Parliament. Those who knew Mrs. Raymond will find in her experience proof that the liveliest of girls make the best of wives and mothers as is often asserted to be the case.

THE Kansas City Times says: "For some weeks a rumor has been floating about that Major Keeling, post trader, Fort Leavenworth, was about to give up his place. Major Keeling was, however, looking after a man who possessed the necessary qualifications to become his partner and could besides be recommended for appointment to the Secretary of War at the hands of the council. He found such a man in the person of Lieut. A. H. Budlong, 9th Cavalry, now on duty at the military prison. The latter has come to the conclusion that with the slowness of promotion in the Army he would remain a 1st lieutenant about twenty years. He has forwarded his resignation to the President and asked that it be accepted Jan. 31, 1886, and a leave granted him until that time. There is no doubt but the council of administration will recommend his appointment as soon as he ceases to be an officer of the Army. Lieut. Budlong deserves credit for his attempt to go out into the world and fight it for a living, and that he will succeed there is no question, as he possesses many business qualifications which will make him a valued partner of Major Keeling."



GEN. C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., came to New York this week, and was heartily welcomed by old friends. His headquarters are at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUT. S. W. VERY, U. S. N., registered at the Windsor Hotel, New York, on Thursday, and Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N., at the Murray Hill Hotel.

COL. L. L. LIVINGSTON, U. S. A., returned to Fort Warren, Mass., this week, from leave, and re-assumed command of the post.

PAYMASTER WHITEHOUSE, U. S. N., has returned from the Catskills, and resumed his duties at the Navy Department.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has received an elegantly framed photograph of Prince Bismarck, a present from Prince Bismarck himself and bearing his autograph.

P. A. SURGEON H. G. BEYER, U. S. N., has returned to his home on Connecticut avenue, Washington, from a recent trip through Michigan and New England.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Chicago Tribune describes Colonel Sheridan, of General Sheridan's staff, as "a gentleman well versed in all of his duties," as he most unquestionably is; Colonel Gregory as one "regarded most highly by everybody in the Army for mental power, experience and love of hard work, which is equally true;" Col. Davis, of General Sheridan's staff, is noted for his profound scientific attainments. He rendered distinguished service in Arizona when the Apaches were at their worst. General Hancock's aides "were with him during the war and the general supposition is that 'the superb Hancock' took them in when fighting was plenty." Dunn, of General Pope's staff, served as A. D. C. to Grant during the war, "and must have had the right sort of stuff in him or he could scarcely have satisfied the old commander; Taylor, an especially bright young officer of the Ordnance Corps; and Robert Emmet, a very near relative of the distinguished Irish patriot, a young officer of marked ability, selected for his present position on account of gallant and efficient services against the hostile Apaches in New Mexico and Arizona. Lieut. Guy Howard, son and aid of Gen. Howard, has seen some service against the Apaches. Captain Sladen, another of Howard's aides-de-camp, is a cripple, having lost a leg in the Service. He went gallantly through the war. Captain Roberts, of Gen. Crook's staff, was badly wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, a bullet having carried away nearly the whole of his upper jaw."

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following transfers have been ordered: 1st Lieut. C. P. Miller, 4th Art., from Batt. M to Batt. H; 1st Lieut. J. T. French, Jr., from Batt. H to Batt. M. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 1.)

Leave for four months with permission to apply for an extension of two months is granted Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 1.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. B. B. Kel-18th Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 1.)

The sick leave of Capt. M. L. Courtney, 25th Inf., is extended six months. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 1.)

The sick leave of Capt. F. F. Whitehead, Subsistence Dept., is extended four months. (S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 1.)

G. O. of Oct. 2, Hdqrs. of the Army, announces the following transfers to the class of "distinguished marksmen" for the year 1885: 2d Lieut. W. H. Sage, 5th Inf.; Sergt. Major Geo. Seymour, 4th Cav.; 1st Sergt. F. Bracken, Bat. M, 1st Art.; Sergt. H. Lloyd, Co. E, 2d Inf.; Corporal J. N. King, Co. F, 20th Infantry; Sergeant G. W. Weeks, Co. F, 6th Infantry; Sergeant W. Willie, Co. E, 8th Inf.; Corporals E. W. Bouton, Co. F, 2d Inf.; Thos. Casey, Co. I, 8th Inf.; Hugh Griffith, Troop D, 8th Cav.; Henry Hopkins, Bat. H, 1st Art.; John Nihill, Bat. B, 5th Art.; H. S. Ogilvie, Co. C, 8th Inf., and 1st Sergt. R. M. Hickey, Co. D, 21st Inf.

(From the Denver, Col., Tribune, Sept. 22.)

#### GENERAL MILES ON THE INDIANS.

GENERAL Nelson A. Miles, Commander of the Department of the Missouri, has been spending a few days in this city, awaiting the arrival of his family from Portland, Oregon. In reply to an inquiry as to the trouble with the Apaches, Gen. Miles said:

"There is some fine country in New Mexico which some of the Apaches, who belong over in Arizona, thought that they would like, and so they went over there. The settlers there objected, and the Apaches are now in Arizona where they belong. I think that we have enough troops there now to cover the Territory thoroughly. The only trouble which I anticipate now is a possible outbreak of the Utes. They are really in a starving condition. They are situated in a mountainous country and are not allowed off their reservation, and so they cannot go hunting. Their rations have been cut down to a small quantity, and, of course, when they do not get enough to eat they are likely to get unruly."

"What was the reason for cutting down the amount of their rations, or with whom does the fault lie?" asked the reporter.

"Well, it is claimed that the appropriation was insufficient. It is a bad state of affairs, and I have recommended an increase. I think that if the Indians are to be kept upon a reservation the Government should see that they are fed. Any one who is at all acquainted with Indians," continued General Miles, "cannot fail but have a considerable feeling of sympathy for them. There are some individuals who, of course, can only be subdued by being killed. There are some of the young Indians who grow up and hear the old ones boasting of their prowess, and so these young ones watch their opportunity and go and kill somebody so that they can get up a reputation. Then some of the old ones want to get up a stealing expedition, and they go out and commit some depredation and then come back and report that the soldiers are after them, and so get up a stampede. I have also heard of one or two cases in which white men have wanted revenge or want to get possession of some property, and so have disguised themselves as Indians to carry out their schemes."

Upon Indian matters in general Gen. Miles said that in his annual report he recommended that the reservation scheme be abandoned. His plan is for the Government to deal with individuals or families, and not with tribes in the distribution of the appropriation; that it gives them their land in severalty, and that all the reservations, including the Indian Territory, be thrown open to settlers. Instead of meting out justice for crimes to tribes, he believes in dealing with individuals committing those crimes and trying them the same as the whites are tried. "I have tried enlisting them as scouts very successfully," General Miles said when speaking upon his report. "The young Indians like to be dressed

as soldiers, and they do their work very nicely. It cures them of their restlessness, they earn some money, and when not actively employed they have a chance to get a little hunting. Of course it's more than you could expect of them to act against their own people, and so we use them only against tribes to which they are hostile. For instance, down in New Mexico I employed Navajo scouts against the Apaches."

Gen. Miles predicts that in 50 years from the present time there will be no pure Indian blood in the country. He says that the race is fast dying out, and that intermarriage with the whites is also growing in extent.

#### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The feature of the President's reception on Wednesday was the presence of a large number of jack-tars of the crews of the *Yantic* and *Albatara*, which brought up the silver from New Orleans, and an unusual number of children.

The accounts of the U. S. Fish Commission, so far as they relate to the erection of summer quarters for the officers of the commission at Wood's Holl, Mass., at an expenditure of \$25,000, have been suspended by Auditor Chenoweth, of the Treasury Department, and an investigation will be made into the same.

Judge Durham, 1st Comptroller of the Treasury, has decided in favor of allowing the accounts of Gen. Meigs for salary as Superintendent of the construction of the Pension Building. The question herein involved has heretofore been passed upon, in a similar case, by his predecessor, Judge Lawrence. Overruling his decision and agreeing with the Court of Claims, which gave judgment for the claimant, he says: "The sole question is this: Does Gen. Meigs come within the inhibition of section 1775 of the Revised Statutes, he being an officer of the United States, with a fixed salary? To my mind the question is not free from doubt. If the act of March 3, 1881, providing for the erection of the Pension Building, had directed said building to be constructed under the supervision of some competent architect, and the Secretary of the Interior had assigned Gen. Meigs to that duty, he then would not have been entitled to any pay for his services, as he would have come within the inhibition of section 1765. But the act making the appropriation for the erection of said building designated under whose supervision the same was to be done, to wit: Under the supervision of Gen. M. C. Meigs, late Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., retired, and then appropriated \$250,000 to be available for the purpose of erecting said building. If this act had fixed Gen. Meigs' compensation there could have been no doubt that he would be entitled to the same. But, looking at the act, I am of the opinion that as Congress named him as the Superintendent, and provided the compensation, he is entitled to the per diem fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. Gen. Meigs was on the retired list, and the duty herein imposed has no connection with any duty of the office he held or had held, and I am of opinion that he comes within the exception in the above recited section. The case of Congress against the United States (21 How. 464) sustains this view. The claim will therefore be allowed."

The Secretary of the Navy has decided further to postpone the reassembling of the Smith Court-martial until after the Supreme Court of the United States shall have rendered its decision upon the petition of the defendant praying for a writ of prohibition to restrain the Secretary and the Court-martial from further action. The Supreme Court convenes on the second Monday in October.

On Oct. 9 the civil service commission will conduct an examination in Washington for the selection of persons to fill places in the new intelligence bureau or division of the War Department. This division is to be similar to one already in existence in the Navy Department. The examination will test the knowledge of candidates in military affairs.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General this week: Capt. Wm. P. Vose, 2d Art., 1707 Penn. avenue; Col. A. L. Shepherd, retired, Emuett Hotel, visiting friends; Prof. P. S. Michie, M. A., Ebbitt House, on leave; Col. J. E. Tourtelotte, retired, 704 14th street; Maj. E. Collins, 1st Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lt. Daniel Corman, 21st Infantry, 802 1st street, N. W., on leave.

The following Mexican War Claims have been allowed: Capt. Thomas Duncan, U. S. Mtd. Rifles, \$150; Capt. Joseph H. Eaton, A. D. C. 3d U. S. Inf., \$192; 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Haskin, Bvt. Capt. 1st U. S. Art., \$120; Wm. R. Shoemaker, Ord. Storekeeper, U. S. A., \$160.40; Ed. D. Townsend, Bvt. Capt. and A. A. Gen., \$150; R. H. K. Whiteley, Capt. of Ord., U. S. A., \$150.

Nothing further has been heard at the War Department this week concerning the charges that some of the newspapers said were to be preferred by General Miles against Major Farnsworth, the new Inspector-General. The statement first appeared in a Washington paper, and it is now believed was manufactured there.

Commander Pearson's resignation, which was accepted, to take effect October 1, was not unexpected by naval officers. It has been known for some time that he did not wish to go to sea, and as soon as his orders to the *Adams* were announced it was taken as a foregone conclusion that he would resign. His financial condition is now such that his salary as a naval officer is no longer an object.

It is the general impression among naval officers in Washington that Commodore Gherard will be selected to command the Washington Navy-yard, vice Semmes, deceased. The detail, it is expected, will be made within a week. It is expected, though not officially announced, that the verdict of the Smith Court-martial will make the selection of a Paymaster-General necessary, and as a consequence there is much speculation.

Brigadier-General Baird arrived in Washington on Friday last and immediately assumed charge of the Inspector-General's Department amid congratulations from a large number of officers and other friends. He returned to Chicago the early part of the week to close his official matters there before

finally settling down in Washington. It has not been determined yet who will succeed as Inspector-General of the Division of the Missouri. Colonel Breckenridge has returned to Lexington, Ky., from a year's sick leave, and has reported himself ready for duty. It is considered highly probable that he will succeed General Baird. Major Farnsworth, it is supposed, will be ordered for temporary duty in Washington assistant to General Baird. This, however, is also undecided. The new assignments will not be made until General Baird returns, which will be some time next week.

#### NEWPORT NOTES.

Commander H. F. Pickins, U. S. N., Secretary of Lighthouse Board, is the guest of Mr. Stuyvesant LeRoy.

Lieutenant Commander W. Maynard, U. S. N., has returned to the Torpedo Station, from a few weeks' visit to Wood's Holl.

Rear Admiral John J. Almy, U. S. N., who has been visiting friends here, has returned to Washington.

Passed Assistant Paymaster O. C. Tiffany, U. S. N., is at the Aquidneck.

Commodore Schley, U. S. N., was here in the early part of the week, and paid an official visit to the training squadron.

Mrs. Luce and family have returned from New Hampshire.

Chaplain G. W. Dorrance, U. S. N., is at the Aquidneck.

Mr. Eugene Higgins, of New York, is the guest of Rear Admiral Baldwin, U. S. N.

Lieut. Karl Rohrer, U. S. N., and Mrs. Rohrer are at the Aquidneck. Lieut. Rohrer will be on duty at the Torpedo Station.

A dinner party was given Sept. 29 by Rear Admiral Baldwin, U. S. N.

The War College course terminated Sept. 30, and the officers under instruction detached.

Rear Admiral C. M. Buckle, British Navy, is at the Aquidneck House.

#### THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

In G. O. 19, of Sept. 28, Gen. Tidball announces that the course of studies for enlisted men will commence Oct. 1, under the superintendency of Maj. A. C. M. Pennington, 4th U. S. Artillery. Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th U. S. Infantry, is the instructor of infantry, and other instructors will be announced hereafter. The children's school opens Oct. 15, with Major Pennington as superintendent and Corporal R. M. Landy, Battery M, 3d Artillery, teacher.

In G. O. 20, of Sept. 29, Gen. Tidball announces the military exercises for October, and in G. O. 21 the hours for sounding the daily trumpet signals in October.

The general court here for the trial of Lieut. Everett is now a thing of the past, and our nine visitors of the court—Hamilton, Bainbridge, Warner, Randolph, Turnbull, Smith, Potts, Woods, and Chase—have returned to their posts with pleasant memories, I am sure, of their visit.

Another court, with local members and to try a local case, met Oct. 1. Col. Pennington presided.

We are looking forward to a pleasant winter. Plenty of study, and in leisure hours plenty of fun.

#### LIMITING STAFF DETAILS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SOME of us of the Line have been watching with some amusement the effect of the late order sending officers who have been detached for periods of some length back to their regiments. So far as has been observed but very few have been returned for duty, quite a number being "exceptions," and in some instances the officers have been relieved from one duty on the staff and placed in another on the same staff; as, for example, one officer has been relieved as aide and made judge advocate of the department in which he was serving. How that exemplifies the spirit of the Secretary's order would be difficult to demonstrate, but we of the Line who have no views beyond, know that the order is practically useless. It would be a good thing, perhaps, to enforce it, regardless of temporary embarrassment, but no one believes it will be done.

Sometime ago you published a letter from one who gave us some heart-rending reasons for retaining aides and other like staff officers, because, among other reasons, the generals had come to love some of said aides, and had made alliances (married into the family), and altogether it was a breaking up of strong ties to send the son-in-law away out to the wilderness!

True it is pleasant to keep all good things in a family, but the writer of that article can be assured that one of the strongest arguments against lengthy staff appointments is the forming of just such ties as he mentions. It is extremely unpleasant to be introduced to a coterie of staff officers and find that one is a son-in-law, another a brother-in-law, another a brother, etc., and that the ladies don't want Capt. John, or Lieut. William to go away on any tour; it is unpleasant, you know, to make trips in cholera times. The general, too, gets to thinking as our friend who wrote the article does, that there are no other officers who can do the duty so well as his relatives, because they understand his whims. That is what should be rooted up. The Army (I mean the working Army) does not at all agree with the idea that it is necessary to run a department on a family basis. As Gen. Gibbon says: "The law is supreme." Let the Generals be governed by law and surround themselves with those who know it—the law of the Army, the correct governing motive power for the 25,000 souls composing it—the law which would give to the farthest posts on the frontier, the supplies and material it does to those near the Generals. By all means break up family business that will be soothing to many of us who are aggravated by the suggestion that there are not sufficient officers in the Line, of qualities of brain and heart, to satisfactorily perform the duties of an aide, J.-A., or anything else the most cantankerous General might require.

Of course some of us couldn't marry into the family, but I do not believe the writer of the article alluded to, meant that that was necessary, absolutely; but some kind of a friendly tie might be constructed so that the Army would hang together. What do you think? "WILD WEST."



## THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.  
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.  
John Tweedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.  
Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.

Brig.-General Absalom Baird, Senior Inspector-General.  
Brig.-General David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate-General.—In suspension.  
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.  
Brig.-General R. Macfleck, Commissary-General of Subsistence.  
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.  
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.  
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.  
Brig.-General Stephen V. Benedict, Chief of Ordnance.  
Brig.-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

G. O. 101, H. Q. A., Sept. 10, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, sec. 2, par. 5, G. O. 50, series of 1881, from this office (which order amended pars. 2150 and 2184 to 2191 of the Regulations), as modified by G. O. 80, s. of 1882, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

2. For the guard houses, post school rooms when used at night, and the authorized offices, a lamp with a single burner for each room. For post reading rooms and post libraries, such number of burners, not exceeding four for each room, as may be shown by the certificate of the post commander to be necessary. For post hospitals, such number of burners, not exceeding one for each room, as may be deemed necessary by the post surgeon and post commander. A sick ward to be rated as a room.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 102, H. Q. A., Oct. 1, 1885.

G. O. 97, Sept. 1, 1885, from this office, relieving Lieut. Col. James F. Gregory, captain, Corps of Engineers, and George W. Davis, captain, 14th Infantry, from duty as aides-de-camp to the Lieutenant General, to take effect Oct. 1, 1885, is amended to take effect Oct. 10, 1885.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Sept. 24, 1885.

The following order of the President is published for the information of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1885.

Under a provision of an act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a commission by the President of the United States to run and mark the boundary lines between a portion of the Indian Territory and the State of Texas, in connection with a similar commission to be appointed by the State of Texas," the following officers of the Army are detailed, in obedience to the provisions of said act of Congress, to act in conjunction with such persons as have been appointed by the State of Texas to ascertain and mark the point where the 100th meridian of longitude crosses the Red River:

Major W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers.  
1st Lieutenant Thomas L. Casey, Jr., Corps of Engineers.  
1st Lieutenant Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers.  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 19, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Sept. 23, 1885.

The following are announced as the results in the rifle contests of the Department of the East and Division of the Atlantic of this year, conducted under the provisions of the "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing," and letter of April 3, 1885, from the Headquarters of the Army.

The Commanding General is gratified to observe that the scores made in firing at known distances, exhibit, as heretofore, a high order of excellence, and that in skirmish firing, marked improvement was made by competitors, the most of whom, on account of change of station or lack of range facilities at their posts, had never practiced this kind of firing under the conditions prescribed for competitive firing.

It is hoped that the experience gained will prove of material benefit, and that competitors hereafter selected will be given practical instruction in the manipulation of the piece with dummy cartridges under conditions as nearly resembling those of actual competitive skirmish firing as possible, besides practice on the range under the exact conditions prescribed.

(The results have already appeared in the JOURNAL, under the head of "Rifle Competitions, 1885.")

By command of Major Gen. Hancock:  
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 29, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Sept. 16, 1885.

Par. 1, G. O. 4, c. s., Dept. Columbia, is revoked:

Post commanders in the matter of instruction, drill, knowledge of the country surrounding their posts, and efficiency of their commands, especially when taking the field, will be held responsible that the general regulations on these subjects are conformable to:

(Par. 1, G. O. 4, subdivided the Department into Districts of observation, directed post commanders to send out reconnoitering parties to examine routes, trails, etc.)

By command of Brig. Gen. Gibbon:  
H. CLAY WOOD, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Sept. 21, 1885.

In compliance with his own request, to enable him to consider a proposition of civil employment, 2d Lieutenant Britton Davis, 3d Cavalry, is relieved from duty in this Department.

In relieving Lieutenant Davis the Department Commander assures him that the efficiency, energy and good judgment with which he has at all times performed the difficult and at times dangerous duties entrusted to him are thoroughly appreciated.

By order of Brig. Gen. Crook:  
M. BARBER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 20, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Sept. 21, 1885.

Publishes tables exhibiting the figure and order of merit of all troops and posts of the Department for the part of the practice season ending July 31, 1885, and the names of all sharpshooters and marksmen who completed their qualification during the month of July.

(The list includes 127 sharpshooters and 1139 marksmen. Of the posts, the Uncompahgre, Col., comes first in the order of merit, 112.64.)

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt J. G. Ballance, A. J. A., will proceed to Aus-

tin, Tex., on public business (S. O. 123, Sept. 24, D. Texas).

## Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major Henry C. Corbin, A. A. Gen., Chicago (S. O. 109, Sept. 26, Div. Mo.)

The journey performed by Major G. H. Burton, Insp. Gen., from Fort Selden, N. M., to Fort Bliss, Texas, and return, between Sept. 18 and 19, was necessary for public service (S. O. 144, Sept. 21, Dept. Mo.)

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Post Q. M. Sergt. James Hackett, recently appointed from Q. M. Sergt., 7th Infantry, now at Fort Laramie, Wyo. T., is assigned to duty at that post (S. O. Sept. 30, H. Q. A.)

The Supt. Mil. Academy will grant a furlough for thirty days to P. Q. M. Sergt. Adalbert Hirte (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

In the event of there not being sufficient quarters for all the commissioned officers now, or soon to be, on duty at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., the Q. M. D. is authorized to hire such additional quarters as may be found necessary, after assignment of those available at the post has been made, in accordance with the requirements of pars. 1834 and 1836, A. R., 1881 (S. O. 210, Sept. 29, D. East).

Capt. James W. Pope, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty at the general depot at Philadelphia, and will report to the commandant of the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, to relieve Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, Asst. Q. M. Capt. Hathaway will report by letter to the Q. M. Gen. and to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army (S. O., Sept. 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Captain Charles R. Barnett, A. Q. M., Portland, Ore. (S. O. 157, Sept. 15, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, chief commissary, will inspect the subsistence department at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 157, Sept. 15, D. Columbia.)

Capt. J. F. Weston, C. S., is relieved as member of the G. C. M., at Whipple Barracks (S. O. 92, Sept. 21, D. Arizona.)

The C. O., Fort Grant, will issue a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Commissary Sergt. Robert Quidde (S. O. 93, Sept. 23, D. Arizona.)

The C. O., Fort Bowie, will grant a furlough for four months to Commissary Sergt. Peter Heck (S. O. 92, Sept. 21, D. Arizona.)

## Pay Department.

Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., is detailed member of the G. C. M., at Whipple Barracks, A. T. (S. O. 92, Sept. 21, D. Arizona.)

Major Wm. Arthur, Paymr., will proceed, not later than Oct. 1, to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 209, Sept. 28, D. East).

## Medical Department.

Col. Thomas A. McParlin, Surg., will transfer his duties and the public funds for which he is accountable, as assistant medical purveyor, to Capt. Henry Johnson, medical storekeeper (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

Colonel Charles Sutherland, medical director, will proceed to inspect the medical department at Forts Niagara, Porter and Wayne, Newport Barracks and Camp Mitchell (S. O. 210, Sept. 29, D. East).

Asst. Surg. J. C. Worthington has qualified as a sharpshooter in the Dept. of the Missouri.)

A. A. Surg. Prescott L. Rice will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report for duty with Major Biddle's command in the field (S. O. 58, Sept. 24, D. N. M.)

A. A. Surg. Alfred N. Beach, now at Fort Ellis, will proceed to Fort Missoula, M. T., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 104, Sept. 18, D. Dakota.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Captain George W. Adair, Asst. Surg., Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 104, Sept. 18, D. Dakota.)

Asst. Surg. C. N. B. Macaulay is relieved from duty at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and will proceed to Camp Poplar River, M. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty, to relieve Asst. Surg. W. L. Kneeder, who, when relieved, will report to the C. O., Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty (S. O. 105, Sept. 21, D. D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 5, is granted A. A. Surg. Cyrus K. Merriam, Fort Spokane (S. O. 158, Sept. 18, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort (S. O. 142, Sept. 17, Dept. Mo.)

Hospital Steward John S. Sweeney will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and report for duty (S. O. 94, Sept. 21, D. Platte.)

Hospital Steward Paul Winkler is relieved from duty at Fort Robinson, and will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., and report for duty (S. O. 94, Sept. 21, D. Platte.)

Hospital Steward Daniel S. Platt, Fort Stanton, was discharged by expiration of service Sept. 19, and re-enlisted Sept. 20, 1885.

Hospital Steward Henry Huthstetner will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report to the C. O., Camp Mitchell, for duty (S. O. 208, Sept. 26, D. East).

## Engineers and Ordnance Department.

1st Lieut. O. B. Mitcham, Chief Ord. Officer, will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo., on duty connected with his Dept. (S. O. 94, Sept. 21, D. Platte.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Chief Ord. Officer (S. O. 158, Sept. 18, D. Columbia.)

Ord. Sergt. Henry B. Dardingkiller, Fort Warren, Mass., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Wm. Duffey, who will proceed to Fort Mifflin, Pa., for duty (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

## Chaplains.

Leave for one month is granted Post Chaplain George W. Collier, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 103, Sept. 16, D. Dakota.)

Leave for ten days is granted Chaplain T. W. Barry (S. O. 146, Sept. 23, Dept. Mo.)

## Signal Corps.

1st Class Private Frank Ridgway, S. C., will proceed to Cape May, N. J., and relieve Sergt. Wm. Bolton, S. C., in charge of station. Sergeant Bolton will proceed to Fort Macon, N. C., for special duty in connection with the repair of the sea coast telegraph line (S. O. 88, Sept. 22, Sig. Office).

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., A. S. O. and Asst.; 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, S. C., and 1st Class Private Harry C. Frankfield, S. C., will proceed to Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md., and carry out special instructions (S. O. 89, Sept. 23, Sig. O.)

## THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, C, and F, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension, not exceeding one month, is granted Major George G. Hunt, Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 103, Sept. 16, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald is relieved from further duty connected with the Division Rifle Competition at Fort Snelling, and will return to Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 104, Sept. 18, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Frederick K. Ward is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Ellis, M. T., vice 1st Lieut. W. C. Butler, 3d Inf., who is relieved (S. O. 105, Sept. 21, D. Dak.)

The C. O., Fort Snelling, Minn., will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Sergt. Emil Sender, Troop E (S. O. 104, Sept. 18, D. Dak.)

Thirty instead of seventeen recruits for the 1st Cavalry will be forwarded to Fort Snelling (S. O. 113, Sept. 23, M. R. S.)

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Major Frank T. Bennett will proceed to Fort Walla Walla and report for duty (S. O. 157, Sept. 15, D. Columbia.)

Major Frank T. Bennett will inspect certain subsistence stores at Fort Walla Walla, for which 1st Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, Post Commissary, is accountable (S. O. 158, Sept. 18, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Edward J. McClelland, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Klamath and inspect the Subsistence Department (S. O. 158, Sept. 18, D. Columbia.)

Sergt. H. C. Hard, Troop M, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

The Alta says: The mounted sword contest between Duncan C. Ross and Sergt. Owen Davis, 2d Cav., to take place Sept. 27, is attracting considerable attention. The officers at the Presidio are taking considerable interest in the affair. Davis will ride his own horse, a thoroughly-trained animal.

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., E, F, L, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

2d Lieut. Britton Davis will proceed to Fort Apache, and turn over all records and property in connection with his duties in charge of Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians farming on reservation to 2d Lieut. H. M. Roach, 1st Inf. (F. O. 20, Sept. 16, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. Britton Davis is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 19, Sept. 21, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Britton Davis (S. O. 92, Sept. 21, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. John T. Knight will proceed to join his station at Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 123, Sept. 24, D. Tex.)

The C. O., Fort Davis, Tex., will grant a furlough for four months to Sergt. Bartholomew Mulhern, Troop E (S. O. 123, Sept. 24, D. Tex.)

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, and L, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; I, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. C. P. Elliott, in addition to his other duties, is appointed A. C. S. in the field, for the force operating under command of Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cav. (F. O. 28, Sept. 15, D. Ariz.)

Leave from Sept. 11 to 28, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. D. N. McDonald (S. O. 91, Sept. 18, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. M. Neall is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Bowie (S. O. 92, Sept. 21, D. Ariz.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson is extended one month (S. O. 109, Sept. 26, Div. M.)

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. S. E. Adair, Fort Riley, is extended twenty-three days, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 144, Sept. 21, Dept. M.)

## 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., C, G, and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, L, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Lieut. Cruse will proceed with Troop D from Cuchillo Negro to the Datil Mountains, and report to Capt. Dickey, 2d Inf., for duty (S. O. 57, Sept. 21, D. N. M.)

Capt. W. M. Wallace, Lieut. F. G. Hodgson, 1st Sergt. J. Moll, Sergts. F. Neely and M. Simon, and Privates T. Parker and F. Wilson have qualified as sharpshooters.

## 7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

2d Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., and will report for duty accordingly (S. O., Sept. 26, H. Q. A.)

G. C.-M. Orders, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, promulgate the proceedings in the case of 2d Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers, 7th Cav., recently tried at Fort Meade, Dak., for using the following disrespectful language to his superior officer, Capt. Henry Jackson, 7th Cav., at target practice at Fort Meade, on the 25th of July last, viz.: "I will say to you what I damned please; you are no little God." The court found the facts substantially as alleged in the specification; but, attaching no criminality thereto, acquitted him of the charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. In his



remarks upon the case, Gen. Terry, U. S. A., the reviewing authority, after expressing his disapproval of so much of the finding upon the specification as attaches no criminality to the facts found, and of the finding upon the charge, says:

The Department Commander thinks it is his duty to say to Lieut. Squiers that he was ill-advised in the preparation of his written defence. There is much in that defence that passes beyond the limits of the latitude which is properly given to an accused, much that passes beyond the bounds of military decorum; and, moreover, those portions of it which are obnoxious to these criticisms were in no degree calculated to help Lieut. Squiers's case; they were calculated rather to prejudice it. The Department Commander thinks that Lieut. Squiers, now that his trial is concluded, will himself regret some of the passages which his defence contains. The lieutenant has been released from arrest and ordered to resume his sword and return to duty.

#### 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C. and H., San Antonio, Tex.; A. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; B. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D. Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E. Ft. G. K. and L. Ft. Clark, Tex.; I and M. Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. John Guest is detailed as an additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Ringgold (S. O. 123, Sept. 24, D. Tex.).

#### 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B. D. E. H. and L. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C. F. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A. G. and I. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Leave for one month, to take effect on Sept. 30, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. A. H. Budlong (S. O. 144, Sept. 21, Dept. M.).

#### 1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., H. and K. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A. B. and C. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Vancouver Bks. W. T.; F and L. Ft. Canby, W. T.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; M. Ft. Mason, Cal.

1st Lieut. John P. Wesser, Fort Canby, will repair to Vancouver Barracks on public business (S. O. 157, Sept. 15, D. Columbia.).

The journey performed between Aug. 6 and 11, by Col. John C. Tidball, from Fort Monroe, Va., to New York City, and return, was on business in connection with the obsequies of the late General Grant (S. O. 76, Sept. 26, Div. A.).

Major John I. Rodgers, 1st Lieut. G. P. Cotton, 1st Sergt. John Hooke, Sergt. G. M. Crandall, and Private John Lang have qualified as sharpshooters.

#### 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G. and L. St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A\* and E. Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H. Atlanta, Ga.; C and D. Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F\* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K. Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M. Jackson Bks., La.

\* Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George F. E. Harrison is extended twenty days (S. O. Sept. 28, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Asher C. Taylor, having completed his duties at Creedmoor, N. Y., will proceed to Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 73, Sept. 29, Div. A.).

#### 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and L. Washington Bks., D. C.; B. Newport Bks., Ky.; D. G. and I. Ft. McHenry, Md.; M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; F\* Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

\* Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, Washington Barracks, D. C., is extended seven days (S. O. 208, Sept. 28, D. East.).

#### 4th Artillery, Colonel Clement L. Best.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and L. Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K. Ft. Warren, Mass.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; M. Ft. Probie, Me.

The C. O. Fort Adams, R. I., will issue a furlough for one month and five days to Sergt. Walter S. La Rue, Bat. L (S. O. 208, Sept. 26, D. East.).

#### 5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F. I. L. and M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. C. and K. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and H. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

The order of Sept. 11, detaching 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst, is revoked (S. O. Sept. 25, H. Q. A.).

Leave for five days is granted Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 208, Sept. 26, D. East.).

#### 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., B. Ft. Grant, A. T.; A. Ft. Apache, A. T.; C. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; E. Ft. Verde, A. T.; F. Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Ft. Lowell, A. T.; K. Whipple Bks., A. T.

2d Lieut. H. M. Roach will take over records and property connected with duties as officer in charge of Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians farming on reservation (F. O. 29, Sept. 16, D. Ariz.).

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. F. de L. Carrington, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 91, Sept. 18, D. Ariz.).

2d Lieut. R. H. Noble is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Bowie (S. O. 92, Sept. 21, D. Ariz.).

Leave for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Div. of Missouri, Chicago (S. O. 110, Sept. 29, Div. M.).

#### 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., D. E. F. and K. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; C. G. and H. Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B. Boise Bks., Idaho; I. Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A. Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

1st Lieut. John Kinzie, on detached service at Sprague, Wash. T., will proceed to his station at Fort Coeur d'Alene (S. O. 157, Sept. 15, D. Columbia.).

Col. Frank Wheaton will inspect certain O. and O. stores at Fort Coeur d'Alene, for which Capt. Samuel McKeever is accountable (S. O. 158, Sept. 18, D. Columbia.).

Lieuts. C. W. Rowell, John Kinzie, W. J. Turner, Abner Pickering, and J. M. Arrasmith, 1st Sergts. H. Lloyd and A. Holm, and Corpls. E. W. Bouton and Frank Gray have qualified as sharpshooters.

#### 3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A. G. H. and K. Ft. Snaw, N. T.; B. D. F. and I. Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E. Ft. Ellis, M. T.

1st Lieut. W. C. Butler is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 105, Sept. 21, D. Dak.).

Leave for six months, to take effect about Nov. 1, is granted Capt. George W. H. Stouch (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.).

#### 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. I. and K. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, Insp.-Gen., will proceed,

on inspection service, to Forts Randall and Meade, D. T., Yankton, D. T., and Forts Sully and Bennett, D. T. (S. O. 104, Sept. 18, D. Dak.).

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 94, Sept. 21, D. Platte.).

Leave for one month, from Oct. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward L. Bailey (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.).

#### 5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K. Ft. Custer, M. T.

2d Lieut. Frederick Perkins, A. C. S. at Fort Keogh, is authorized to send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds, not required to meet the wants of the post, he may have on hand at the end of the current month (S. O. 104, Sept. 18, D. Dak.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Thomas H. Logan, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 105, Sept. 21, D. Dak.).

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Thomas H. Logan (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.).

#### 6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

1st Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner is authorized to return to Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 96, Sept. 25, D. Platte.).

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. William M. Wherry (S. O. 111, Sept. 30, Div. M.).

#### 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A. C. D. F. H. and K. Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E. Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; G and I. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Goodin, Fort Washakie, Wyo. (S. O. 94, Sept. 21, D. Platte.).

2d Lieut. Charles H. Cochran is relieved from duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Team, and will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., and report for duty (S. O. 94, Sept. 21, D. Platte.).

Act. Hosp. Steward James W. Gates (private Co. D) is relieved from duty at Fort Sidney, and will proceed to Rock Springs, Wyo., and report for duty as Hospital Steward, 2d Class (S. O. 94, Sept. 21, D. Platte.).

2d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, A. A. Q. M., Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., will proceed to Evanston and Rock Springs, Wyo., on duty connected with the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 96, Sept. 25, D. Platte.).

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Dept. of Platte, is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Goodin (S. O., Sept. 30, H. Q. A.).

#### 8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., C. H. and K. Angel Island, Cal.; A and B. Benicia Bks., Cal.; G. Ft. Gaston, Cal.; E. Ft. Halleck, Nev.; D. San Diego Bks., Cal.; F. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; I. Ft. McDowell, Nev.

#### 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglas.

Hdqs., B. C. F. and I. Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K. Uncompaggre, Colo.

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. T. J. Clay (S. O. 144, Sept. 21, Dept. M.).

Lieuts. D. F. Stiles, W. Paulding, and V. E. Stotler, Sergt.-Major C. O'Brien, 1st Sergts. J. Krause, John Hacking, and H. Przyskalla, Sergts. N. Ray and J. Bailey, Corpls. W. S. Hamilton, B. Ferguson, and B. F. Horrigan, Musician W. de Grace, and Privates H. E. Cull, J. D. Tolle, E. Deyhle, J. Ruof, J. W. Croft, O. S. Davidson, A. Weimer, J. Abraham, and H. Garrard have qualified as sharpshooters.

#### 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A. D. E. and K. Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H. Ft. Buford, D. T.; G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Ft. Bennett, D. T.

1st Lieut. George LeR. Brown, A. C. S. at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., is authorized to send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds, not required to meet the wants of the post, he may have on hand at the end of the current month (S. O. 104, Sept. 18, D. Dak.).

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the limits of the Department, is granted Capt. Mason Jackson, Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 106, Sept. 23, D. Dak.).

An Army Retiring Board having found Capt. Mason Jackson incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Sept. 30, H. Q. A.).

Private George Ciner, Co. G, has been made happy. He has received a legacy of \$13,500 from Europe which was left him by his father's death several years ago, but he was not to receive the amount until he arrived at the age of 24 years, which is the lawful age in his native land, Bohemia.—Kansas Times.

#### 12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqs., A. B. D. F. G. and I. Madison Bks., N. Y.; C. Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

In consideration of the fact that Fort Ontario, N. Y., is a one-company post and has but two line officers present for duty, the C. O. 12th Infantry will detach a lieutenant of the regiment from Madison Barracks for duty with Co. H, at Fort Ontario (S. O. 212, Oct. 1, D. East.).

#### 13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Ft. Selden, N. M.

Major D. M. Vance will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., and report for duty at that post (S. O. 144, Sept. 21, Dept. M.).

Col. L. P. Bradley, Dist. Comdr., will proceed to Albuquerque, N. M., on public business (S. O. 55, Sept. 18, D. N. M.).

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Oct. 15, is granted Lieut.-Col. R. E. A. Crofton (S. O. 145, Sept. 22, Dept. M.).

Capt. J. B. Guthrie, B. H. Rogers, and A. MacArthur, Jr., Adj. J. S. Fornance, Lieut. J. S. Bishop, 1st Sergts. S. W. House, M. J. Murphy, and B. Maguire, Sergts. W. Exener, J. Gordon, E. Sennicke, W. Allen, A. J. McKenney, G. S. Mansfield, and F. Nanjoks, Corpls. G. W. Allen and C. S. Brainerd, and Privates H. C. Durgin, J. Gilbert, H. Laskowski, O. Sydow, J. McLoughlin, G. Ball, J. A. Evans, A. Friese, and J. Black have qualified as sharpshooters.

#### 14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

2d Lieut. William B. Reynolds, Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Fort Townsend and report for

temporary Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 157, Sept. 15, D. Columbia.).

Major W. F. Drum, A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Verde on public business (S. O. 92, Sept. 21, D. Ariz.).

Major W. F. Drum, A. I. G., is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks (S. O. 92, Sept. 21, D. Ariz.).

1st Sergts. Irving Ward and W. A. Hubbard, Sergts. J. B. Denney, G. Hellman, and E. A. Hudson, Bugler D. E. Lunsford, and Musician J. Roberts have qualified as sharpshooters.

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler. Hdqs., E. and F. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. C. D. and H. Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K. Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 103, Sept. 23, D. Dak.).

The leave granted Capt. John W. Bean is extended fifteen days (S. O. 111, Sept. 30, Div. M.).

#### 16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A. B. C. F. and H. Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K. Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G. San Antonio, Tex.

1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Concho (S. O. 121, Sept. 18, D. Tex.).

#### 17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Hdqs., B. D. and H. Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C. F. and I. Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 104, Sept. 18, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, A. C. S. at Fort Custer, is authorized to send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds, not required to meet the wants of the post, he may have on hand at the end of the current month (S. O. 104, Sept. 18, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb, A. C. S. at Fort Yates, D. T., is authorized to send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds, not required to meet the wants of the post, he may have on hand at the end of the current month (S. O. 104, Sept. 18, D. Dak.).

#### 18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Hdqs., E. and F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. and D. Ft. Hays, Kas.; C and I. Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G. H. and K. Ft. Riley, Kas.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. O. B. Warwick (S. O. 143, Sept. 19, Dept. M.).

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. O. B. Warwick, from Fort Lyon to Fort Riley, between Sept. 9 and 13, proceeding with Co. F, 2d Inf., to Fort Lyon, and upon completion returning to Fort Riley, was necessary for the public service (S. O. 145, Sept. 22, Dept. M.).

Leave for one month and ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles L. Steele, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 108, Sept. 24, Div. M.).

Lieut. D. C. Shanks, 1st Sergt. F. Rose, Sergts. W. O'Donnell and F. Nagel, and Corpl. W. F. Patton have qualified as sharpshooters.

#### 19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. F. and K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; A. H. and I. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G. Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. George K. Spencer will report by letter to Brig.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, president of the Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, and hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.).

#### 20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A. B. C. E. F. H. I. and K. Ft. Assiniboine, M. T. D and G. Ft. Maclean, M. T.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. J. H. Patterson, Fort Assiniboine, M. T., to take effect about Oct. 1 (S. O. 103, Sept. 18, D. Dak.).

A furlough for thirty days is granted to 1st Sergt. John R. O'Dowd, Co. G, with permission to go to Helena, M. T., to take effect about Oct. 11 (S. O. 106, Sept. 23, D. Dak.).

#### 21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., C. E. F. and G. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; A. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; B and I. Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

2d Lieut. Francis J. Kerman is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla., and will report for duty accordingly (S. O., Sept. 26, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report for duty with Co. K (S. O. 96, Sept. 25, D. Platte.).

2d Lieut. Charles M. Truitt will, in October, proceed from Fort Bridger, Wyo., to Uintah, Utah, on business connected with the Sub. Dept. (S. O. 96, Sept. 25, D. Platte.).

#### 22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs., A. B. D. G. H. and K. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C. F. and I. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E. Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Co. E (Dickey's) will proceed from Fort Macey to Magdalena, N. M., and march from that point, escorting contract supply train to Datil settlement. Capt. Dickey will select a camp for his company and for one troop of cavalry and scout the country thoroughly east and west of his camp, using infantry scouting parties as well as cavalry. If any parties of hostile Apaches are found they will be pursued with energy, and, if possible, they must be killed or captured (S. O. 56, Sept. 20, D. N. M.).

Orders I. Camp of Co. E (Dickey's), Magdalena, N. M., appointing 1st Lieut. J. J. Crittenden A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., are approved (S. O. 58, Sept. 24, D. N. M.).

Capt. George S. L. Ward, A. D. C., Recorder for the Retiring Board, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., on public business connected with a case now pending before the Board (S. O. 77, Sept. 27, Div. A.).

Capt. W. Conway, Lieut. R. N. Getty, 1st Sergt. W. Taylor, Sergts. E. W. Praetorius, C. H. Carpenter, J. Meaton, C. E. Christianson, and John Schabill, Corpls. J. Wanek, and C. Monroe, Musicians R. Cleghorn, D. B. Hallinger, and W. Doody, and Privates W. Beeler, P. Bolhins, H. P. Heider, A. Introwitz, C. Kieser, H. De Leale, A. T. Swamman, E. Earling, and J. N. Whitwaek have qualified as sharpshooters.

#### 23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The journeys performed Sept. 21, 22, and 24, by 1st



Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton, from Creedmoor to New York City and Governor's Island, N. Y., and return, was on business in connection with his duties as A. C. S. of the detachment of rifle competitors at the former point (S. O. 78, Sept. 28, Div. A.)

#### 24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Hdqs. D. and H. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A. G. and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.  
Capt. J. M. Thompson, Lieuts. C. J. Crane and H. W. Hovey, Sergt.-Major G. Lewis, 1st Sergt. M. Ellis, Sergt. C. W. Grayson, Corps. L. W. McNabb, F. Conley, R. T. Queen, C. M. Gilman, and W. Preston, and Privates H. Haworth, J. Gant, J. Millen, W. Smith (1st), and J. Baker have qualified as sharpshooters.

#### 25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs. B. C. F. and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Snelling, Dak.  
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred S. Frost, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 104, Sept. 18, D. Dak.)  
1st Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough, A. C. S. at Fort Meade, D. T. is authorized to send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds, not required to meet the wants of the post, he may have on hand at the end of the current month (S. O. 104, Sept. 18, D. Dak.)

The Pioneer Press says: Cos. B (Bentzon's) and I (Lawson's) were engaged in individual skirmish practice at what are known as the figure targets on the Fort Snelling range Sept. 25. These targets are in the shape and the size of a man, and are of three kinds, one representing a man standing upright, another in the posture of kneeling, and the third lying down. The practice was with the first two targets, the men firing as skirmishers between the 600 and 200 yard ranges. They were allowed ten shots on each run, one shot being made at every half, which lasted about a minute. Some excellent results were obtained, one man of Capt. Lawson's company making eight hits on the upright target, and another member of the company, Corp. Smith, scoring the same number of hits on the kneeling target. The firing was at unknown distances, and the average made by these two men was 80 per cent.

**Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 26, 1885.**

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Absalom Baird, Inspector-General, to be Inspector-General with the rank of Brigadier-General, September 22, 1885, vice Davis, retired from active service.

Captain Henry J. Farnsworth, 8th Cavalry, to be Inspector-General with the rank of Major, September 22, 1885, vice Heyl, promoted.

#### PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General, to be Inspector-General with the rank of Colonel, September 22, 1885, vice Baird, appointed Inspector-General with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Major Edward M. Heyl, Inspector-General, to be Inspector-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, September 22, 1885, vice Breckinridge, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Cyrus M. De Lany, 15th Infantry, to be Captain, September 23, 1885, vice Shorkley, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant George D. Wallace, 7th Cavalry, to be Captain, September 23, 1885, vice Nave, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Matthew Markland, 1st Infantry, to be Captain, September 23, 1885, vice Lynde, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant John T. French, Jr., 4th Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, September 23, 1885, vice O'Brien, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, September 23, 1885, vice Wallace, promoted.

2d Lieutenant William W. Galbraith, 5th Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, September 23, 1885, vice Curry, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant James A. Maney, 15th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, September 23, 1885, vice De Lany, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Lewis H. Strother, 1st Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, September 23, 1885, vice Markland, promoted.

#### RETIREMENTS.

Brigadier-General Nelson H. Davis, Inspector-General, September 20, 1885 (act June 30, 1882).

Captain George Shorkley, 15th Infantry, September 23, 1885 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

Captain Frederick M. Lynde, 1st Infantry, September 23, 1885 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

Captain Andrew H. Nave, 7th Cavalry, September 23, 1885 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

1st Lieutenant Michael O'Brien, 4th Artillery, September 23, 1885 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

1st Lieutenant James Curry, 5th Artillery, September 23, 1885 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

#### CASUALTY.

Chaplain Manuel J. Gonzales (retired), died September 22, 1885, at Washington, District of Columbia.

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 21. Detail: Capt. J. M. Hamilton, 5th Cav.; Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, C. R. Paul, and W. A. Miller, 1st Lieuts. O. B. Warwick and C. L. Steele, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. E. Adair, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. T. W. Griffith, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Ebenezer Swift, Jr., Adj. 5th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 142, Sept. 17, Dept. M.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 21. Detail: Major G. B. Sanford, 1st Cav.; Capt. Jacob Kline, 18th Inf.; Capt. C. C. Carr, 1st Cav.; Capt. J. B. Johnson and 1st Lieut. J. O. Mackay, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. V. S. Paddock, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. S. Mason, Jr., 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. J. McGrath, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. P. Buffington, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. G. O. Webster, 4th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 143, Sept. 19, Dept. M.)

At Fort Lewis, Colo., Sept. 23. Detail: Major

David Perry, 6th Cav.; Capt. Mott Hooton and William Conway, 1st Lieut. Theodore Mosher, 2d Lieut. F. B. Jones, H. C. Hodges, Jr., and J. H. Wills, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. B. K. West, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. F. Kreps, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. W. Casey, Adj. 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 143, Sept. 19, Dept. M.)

At Fort Sill, I. T., Sept. 24. Detail: Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf.; Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. A. C. Markley and B. M. Custer, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James Allen, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley and 2d Lieut. H. W. Hovey, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. H. Rivers, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. C. J. Crane, 24th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 143, Sept. 19, Dept. M.)

At Fort Bayard, N. M., Sept. 23. Detail: Major V. B. Hubbard, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. B. Guthrie and H. G. Cavenaugh, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Carter, R. Q. M. 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. R. Cerdil and 2d Lieut. C. S. Hall, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William Baird, Adj. 6th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 143, Sept. 19, Dept. M.)

At Fort Supply, I. T., Sept. 24. Detail: Lieut.-Col. J. E. Yard, 24th Inf.; Major L. H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. C. Gilmore, 24th Inf.; Capt. J. S. Payne, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. M. Thompson, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Watts and H. S. Bishop, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Black, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. J. Goldman, L. S. Welborn, L. W. Cornish, and G. W. Head, 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. A. M. Palmer, 24th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 143, Sept. 19, Dept. M.)

At Fort Grant, A. T., Sept. 23. Detail: Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf.; Major Frederick Van Vleet, 10th Cav.; Capt. W. E. Dougherty, 1st Inf.; Capt. W. H. Corbuser, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. T. H. Barry, R. Q. M., 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. M. P. Maus, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 93, Sept. 23, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Sisseton, D. T., Sept. 23. Detail: Major Frederick Mears and Capt. David Schooley, 25th Inf.; Capt. William G. Spencer, Med. Dept.; Capt. Washington I. Sanborn, 1st Lieut. Henry P. Ritzius and Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Harvey D. Reed, 25th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 106, Sept. 23, D. Dak.)

At Fort McIntosh, Tex., Oct. 1. Detail: Capt. H. A. Theaker, 16th Inf.; Capt. A. B. Wells, 8th Cav.; Capt. H. C. Ward, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. L. Edie, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Thurston and John Newton, and 2d Lieut. Maury Nichols, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., and 1st Lieut. S. R. Whitall, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 122, Sept. 22, D. Tex.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 1. Detail: Major Alexander C. M. Pennington, 4th Art.; Capt. John H. Calef, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. George H. Torney, Med. Dept.; Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art.; Capt. Chas. A. Booth, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. Frank E. Nye, Sub. Dept.; Capt. William A. Kobbé, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. A. G. Tassim, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. J. 208, Sept. 23, D. East.)

At Fort Preble, Me., Oct. 2. Detail: Major William M. Graham, 4th Art.; Asst. Surg. William J. Wilson, Med. Dept.; Capt. John W. Roder and George G. Greenough, 1st Lieuts. William Ennis, Harry R. Anderson, and James M. Jones, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. John T. French, Jr., 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 209, Sept. 23, D. East.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Oct. 5. Detail: Major Francis L. Guenther and Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. Blair D. Taylor, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Asher C. Taylor, Louis V. Cazarc, Ephraim T. C. Richmond, and John H. Gifford, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. J. T. Thompson, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 211, Sept. 30, D. East.)

#### Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. John R. Myrick, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, 7th Inf., A. D. C., and 1st Lieut. George Andrews, 25th Inf., will assemble at Fort Snelling, Sept. 18, to fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of four Springfield rifles, for which 1st Lieut. L. R. Hare, 7th Cav., A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice, is accountable (S. O. 103, Sept. 16, D. Dak.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. S. T. Cushing, Sub. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Charles Selmer, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav., will assemble at the San Antonio Depot, Sept. 21, to report upon certain engineer property and ord. stores, for which Major W. R. Livermore, C. E., is responsible (S. O. 121, Sept. 18, D. Tex.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Chas. Page, Med. Dept.; Major Henry Goodfellow, J.-A., and Capt. J. E. Greer, Ord. Dept., will meet at Dept. Hdqs., Oct. 1, to report upon the qualifications of Reynolds H. Scofield for appointment as Superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. 145, Sept. 22, Dept. M.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Alexander J. Perry, C. Q. M.; Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, 2d Art.; Capt. Hugh G. Brown and 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., Inspector of Rifle Practice, will meet at Fort Niagara, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1885, to make a thorough examination of the new rifle range at that post, and recommend such measures as may be deemed necessary to complete the range, equip it, and place it in all respects in a suitable condition for use during the Division and Department Rifle Competitions of 1886, and also a proper location for the buildings to be erected in connection with the range, marking on the reservation the lines thereof. The Board will also recommend a site for, and mark out the lines of, the officer's quarters and barrack buildings recently authorized for Fort Niagara (S. O. 75, Sept. 25, Div. A.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Closson, 5th Art.; Surg. Albert Hartsuff, Med. Dept.; Capt. Wallace F. Randolph and 2d Lieut. J. Walker Benét, 5th Art., will assemble at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Sept. 29, to make a thorough examination of the new light battery barracks constructed at that post, with a view to ascertain whether they have been completed in strict accordance with the terms of the contract (S. O. 208, Sept. 26, D. East.)

Post commanders will, on the last day of each month, render a special report showing the number of enlisted men at the post of each class on extra, daily, or special duty, and the character of the duty upon which they are employed (Circ., D. Col., Sept. 18.)

Mrs. CUSTER, widow of the General, has gone on a camping trip to the Delaware Water Gap.

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

##### Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch of September 25 from the field reported that Cockrell's ranch, in the Mogollon Range was surrounded by Indians. The settlers have taken refuge at the ranch, and are prepared to meet the attack. No further depredations are reported. Maj. Dickey's company of the 23d Infantry is within 18 miles of the ranch, and no anxiety is felt for the safety of adjacent settlements.

Gen. Bradley telegraphed Sept. 23 from Santa Fe: "Lieut. Cruise, 6th Cav., reports finding a trail of twelve Indians on foot. The trail is new. He is following, and a troop of the 8th Cavalry is scouting between Fairview and the San Mateo Mountains. A trail of ten ponies, reported Sept. 22, on the east side of the Florida Mountains, shows that they were not Indians. No news from the Mogollon County."

Col. Bradley, commanding the District of New Mexico, has directed the commanding officer at Fort Wingate to send three infantry companies to establish a scouting camp near old Fort Tulerosa, Maj. James Biddle, 6th Cav., to accompany the command and direct the movement of troops from the camps at Tulerosa and Datil settlement. The troops from both camps will scout the country thoroughly for hostile Indians, and if any are found Gen. Bradley orders that they must be pursued with the utmost vigor, and, if possible, killed or captured.

##### Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

The first annual tournament of the National Guard of Minnesota opened at Fort Snelling, Sept. 22, under very favorable circumstances, and was conducted to a successful close.

##### Dept. of California.—Major Gen. John Pope.

The Alta says: "During the recent pleasant weather a very large number of visitors have been in attendance daily at the Presidio. The morning guard mount is worth seeing, and the garrison dress parade of Wednesday mornings is an especially interesting and entertaining feature. Regular mounted drills take place on Monday, Tuesday and Friday mornings of each week. These drills are decidedly attractive to the civilian, the movements of the artillery and cavalry, with their superb horses, forming a most thrilling spectacle."

##### Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

The Chinese in Seattle, W. T., have, like those at Rock Springs, Wyo., been having a hard time of it, and most of them have been discharged from their employment and left the place. The Oregonian, in an article on the subject, says: "The situation is so grave as to make it necessary for the President of the United States to act. He ought to send the 14th Infantry, now at Fort Vancouver, to Puget Sound at once to preserve the peace, protect the Chinese, and see that the menace of a general massacre is not carried out."

##### Department of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook.

A despatch of Sept. 27, from Tucson, says: A courier bearing despatches from Capt. Hatfield, stationed in the Cananea Mountains, Sonora, to Fort Huachuca passed the ranch of W. T. Davis, west side of Huachuca Mountains. The courier told Mr. Davis that Capt. Hatfield had overtaken a band of about 60 hostiles in the Cananea Mountains, and had a fight with them, killing several and capturing 43 bucks. Friday morning, while Mr. Davis was on his way to Tombstone, he met another courier going from Fort Huachuca to Capt. Hatfield's command with despatches. This courier confirmed the report of the other.

A despatch of Sept. 29, from Prescott, says: Information from Clifton of Indian depredations is so alarming that Gov. Tritle has issued a general order calling out the militia. Gen. Crook has sent out notices warning the settlers of their danger and advising them to take measures to protect themselves.

A courier from Major Davis's command who reached Tucson Sept. 20, reported that on Sept. 22 the command had a fight with Apaches, killing one and wounding several. The troops lost one scout. The Indians retreated into the mountains. Major Davis followed them early the next morning, and was joined by Crawford and his scouts.

A despatch of October 1 from Tombstone says: Captain Hatfield's command of the 4th Cavalry and five Apache scouts have passed through here en route to Fort Grant from Copper Canyon, after service in Sonora. They looked jaded and worn, and the whole outfit shows unmistakable signs of rough service, hardship and fatigue. Their reported fight with renegades is not confirmed.

Information was received October 1 from General Crook that Captains Crawford and Davis, at Guadalupe Canon had sent word that twenty or twenty-five Indians passed that point September 29, traveling rapidly northward. Captain Crawford is in pursuit and troops have been ordered in from various points to intercept the hostiles. The commanding officer at Fort Apache has been directed to hold his troops in readiness for immediate service. The raiders are supposed to be a part of Geronimo's band who have been down into Mexico.

##### Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.

A military post of a permanent nature is to be maintained at Rock Springs, Wyo.

Information was received at Omaha Sept. 30 that 200 Piegan Indians had left their reservation in the far Northwest and gone on a thieving expedition in Southern Montana, about 200 miles from old Fort Smith. If found necessary, troops will be ordered out from Fort McKinney.

Gen. Schofield and Adj.-Gen. Williams have returned to Chicago from Rock Springs, Wyo., matters having settled down somewhat, although the U. S. troops are on the alert to prevent further violence. Gen. Williams is reported as saying that the crimes were unprovoked and the most horrible he had ever heard of. "No charge of competition could have been brought against the Chinese, because they received the same wages. The Chinese of no class worked cheap, and the riot seems to have been the result partly of race prejudices."



(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## WEST POINT.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN while visiting here last week was tendered, by the officers, on the evening of Sept. 25, a grand complimentary dinner in the mess, about twenty-five or thirty participating. Among them were Col. Sheridan, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Col. Harry Hasbrouck and Admiral D. D. Porter, U. S. N. A most enjoyable time was had. Old Army reminiscences were related, recollections of cadet life revived, incidents of the late war were brought to memory afresh and the praises of leading officers sung with brotherly enthusiasm.

Franklin Mills Jackson, son of Gen. Richard H. Jackson, major 5th U. S. Artillery, the present commandant of Fort Columbus, has been appointed to a cadetship "at large," the last remaining in the gift of the President.

The following designations to the Military Academy were made this week, Wilson Plowman, Hannibal, Mo.; Edward F. Smith, (alt) Macon City, Mo.; Franklin Mills Jackson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; H. M. Powell, Lowndesboro, Ala.; John B. Rushing, Elba, Ala.; Frank Lincoln Musselman, Strasburg, Penn.; William C. Davis, McGrauville, N. Y.; Chas. Fred. Cook, (alt) Elbridge, N. Y.

## GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Private Richard Cotton, Co. C, 22d Infantry, recently tried at Fort Lyon, for "drunkenness at drill," the prisoner pleaded in bar that he had already been punished for the offence. The court did not sustain the plea and the Judge Advocate in the prisoner's behalf entered a plea of not guilty. The court found him guilty and awarded him a sentence. The reviewing authority, Gen. N. A. Miles, says: "The court overruled a challenge offered to a member on the ground that he had ordered the confinement of the prisoner for drunkenness. The member stated that his recollection was to the contrary, yet that he had ordered the prisoner to fall out of ranks. The same member was a material witness and appeared to have formed at the time in question, a definite opinion that the prisoner was drunk. The challenge should have been sustained. The proceedings, findings and sentence are therefore disapproved, and the prisoner will be restored to duty."

In a case of a soldier tried for repeated violations of the 32d Article of War, Maj. Gen. Hancock says: "Charges and specifications alleging repeated and persistent violation of regulations and articles of war are made with a view of ridding the Army of those who by their conduct disgrace their uniform and the service, and should only be submitted in clear and flagrant cases. The plea of the accused in this case for clemency was based on family rather than military reasons, and would seem to have been ground only for a recommendation to mercy by the members of the court."

## ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL MILES.

It is understood that General N. A. Miles, U. S. A., in his annual report of the Department of the Missouri lately rendered, recommends the opening of the Indian Territory for settlement, on the ground that it is simply perpetuated to preserve a mongrel race far removed from the influence of civilized people, the Government expending hundreds of thousands to support 60,000 or 80,000 Indians in a territory where millions of civilized men could support themselves. He recommends the appointment of a commission of three competent men to treat with the different tribes and divide among them a portion of the land in severalty, but not transferable for twenty years, and to pay them a proper price for the remainder out of the proceeds of the sale, the rest to be thrown open for settlement. He also recommends the application of the same plan to the other Indian reservations as "practicable" just and humane. He further recommends the enlistment as soldiers of a large number of Indians, having had them under his command for years and found them of great value, no one of them having ever deserted. The troops in the Department have been found efficient, well supplied and instructed, temperate and fairly well quartered. Gen. Miles continues:

The military duty required of them is excessive and laborious. There are enough companies and regiments, but there are not enough men in the ranks, and I renew my recommendations heretofore made, that the present number of enlisted men authorized be largely increased. One of the principal causes of the great number of desertions in the Army is, in my judgment, attributable to the present defective and very expensive system of recruiting, and I recommend that it be discontinued. The position of the soldier should be made such as intelligent Americans would seek, rather than desert. Sufficient extra compensation should be made to induce men to enlist in the various regiments and companies. The officers would then know the kind of men they were getting, and a less number would come from the lower wards of our great cities, and the Government would be spared the great expense of transporting them from one hundred to three thousand miles to their stations. The enlistment should be for three years and re-enlistment for one year. In this way many of the best soldiers would continue in service and the worthless characters be discharged. The penalty for intended and actual desertion should be imprisonment for a definite number of years.

One source of disappointment and discouragement to the ambitious and intelligent soldier is the impossibility of obtaining promotion above the grade of that of an enlisted man. As there are but few vacancies other than those filled by graduates from the Military Academy at West Point, it would be well to allow ambitious young men after five years' service to go before an examining board, and should their record as soldiers be found perfect and they be able to pass a rigid examination, then they should be entitled to their discharge with the rank of second lieutenant. It would be a material and social advantage to many worthy young men and would disseminate military knowledge and experience in the care of troops among the peoples of the states and territories.

## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.—Adml. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va., to be repaired. Will probably go out of commission.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. At Portsmouth, N. H., repairing. Will be completed Nov. 1.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltse. Arrived at Washington Sept. 25.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 32 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard, having defects made good.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Greene. Arrived at Washington Sept. 25.

## South Atlantic Station.

Rear Admiral Earl English commanding.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. At Rio Janeiro Sept. 2. Aug. 31, half-masted flags, and carried out the G. O. regarding the death of Ex-President Grant, the *Nipsic*, and the Brazilian and British men-of-war in the harbor uniting in the ceremonies.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. At Rio de Janeiro Sept. 2.

European Station—R.—Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. At Southampton, England. Will undergo repairs, and probably remain there till the latter part of October.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Comdr. Chas. D. Sigbee has been ordered to command—leaves New York per steamer of Oct. 10. At Southampton, England. Will be repaired, and probably remain there till the latter part of October.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Constantinople, Sept. 11, 1885.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain E. P. Lull commanding. Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1, for Panama.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Payta, Peru, Aug. 17.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Panama, Sept. 12, 1885.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Sitka, Alaska.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao.

Asiatic Station—Act. Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Chemulpo, Corea, Aug. 25, 1885. To be relieved by the *Marion*. Will then go to Nagasaki for stores, etc., and return to the Coast of Corea for surveying duty.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. En route to New York, via Australia, New Zealand and Cape Horn. At Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 19, 1885, as reported by cable.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Purnell F. Harrington. En route to New York, via Zanzibar, the Camoro Islands, Madagascar, ports on the S. E. Coast of Africa, and Cape of Good Hope. At Mozambique, Sept. 23, as per cable to the Secretary of the Navy.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Aug. 26, 1885. To go to sea, Aug. 27, with the *Trenton*, for a few days, and then to Chemulpo, to relieve the *Alert*.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At Canton, China, Aug. 25.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to have arrived at Naples, Sept. 8, 1885, where she is to undergo some repairs.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. At Nagasaki, Aug. 25. Will go to sea for a few days with the *Trenton*, and then to Yokohama, to take Minister Denby on board, and convey him to Tientsin.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Foo Choo, China, August 25.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Nagasaki, Japan, August 25, 1885.

## Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 26. Will go to Norfolk to be repaired, and remain there two or three weeks prior to proceeding on winter's cruise.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunship ship. She is moored off West 30th Street, North River. Her boats run from a float at West 27th Street Pier. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 26. Will go to Norfolk to be repaired, and re-

main there two or three weeks prior to proceeding on her winter's cruise.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 26. Will go to Norfolk to be repaired, and remain there two or three weeks prior to proceeding on winter's cruise.

## On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At New York.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Detroit, Mich., at last accounts.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At New York Navy-yard.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At Mare Island, Cal., repairing. Was to be completed about Oct. 1.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. Cruising in L. I. Sound, at Glen Cove, L. I., at last accounts. Expected to lay up at 23d Street, E. R., about Oct. 10.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Mate Harrold Neilson. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns, Commander Silas Casey. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER, Mate Kuhl, commanding. Arrived at Norfolk, Sept. 6.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

## Vessels Repairing.

Adams, Mare Island	Ready about October 15.
Alarm, New York	Ready about Nov. 1.
Intrepid, New York	Work suspended.
Manitowoh, New York	Ready about March 1, '86.
Richmond, New York	Ready about Dec. 1.
Tallapoosa, New York	Ready about Nov. 1.
Vandalia, Portsmouth	Ready about Oct. 15.
Essex, New York	Ready about Jan. 1, '86.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A RETIRING Board met at the Mare Island Navy-yard, for the examination of Assistant Engineer Albert De Ruiz this week.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was occasioned at San Francisco last week by a report that an attempt had been made to blow up Her Majesty's ship *Constance* with an infernal machine, which had been smuggled aboard of her. The report, however, proved without foundation.

THE French steam frigate *La Flore*, Commodore de Leebran, arrived, in New York Harbor from Quebec Sept. 28.

A MATCH game of base ball was played at the Norfolk Navy-yard Sept. 26 between a nine from the *Alliance* and a nine from the *Franklin*. The game resulted in favor of the former, by a score of 28 to 10.

THE U. S. S. *Adams*, which has been undergoing repairs at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., will be put in commission about Oct. 29, 1885. Commander Frederick Pearson has been ordered to command her on that date.

THE Naval Lyceum met for the transaction of business of importance, Sept. 30, at the Commodore's office in the New York Navy-yard.

THE British cutter *Genesta* has now won her third race, that for the Cape May Challenge Cup. Her only competitor was the schooner yacht *Dauntless*, which she distanced 17h. 18m. 05s., her own time being 42h. 11m. 55s., and the course from Sandy Hook to Cape May and return 225 miles.

THE *Swatara* and *Yantic* are at the Washington Navy-yard unloading silver, of which the *Swatara* brought \$3,200,000 and the *Yantic* \$2,000,000. It was stored in wooden boxes, each 30 in. x 24 x 12, holding \$4,000, and weighing 280 lbs. The *Yantic* contains 500 such boxes, or seventy tons of silver, while the *Swatara* has 2,100 boxes, or 290 tons. The compartments of the vessels containing the treasure were securely closed during the voyage and sealed with the Treasury seal. A representative of the Treasury Department accompanied each vessel. The vessels had a smooth voyage and kept together until off Cape Hatteras, when a cyclone was encountered and the vessels parted company, not sighting each other again until they had passed in at the Capes. A strong effort has been made by local politicians to have the U. S. S. *Swatara* repaired at the Washington Navy-yard. Secretary Whitney says it is not the present intention of the Department to repair the *Swatara*. The chief defect in the vessel is in her boilers, and a Board will shortly report regarding them.

A COMPOSITE torpedo steamer built by Mr. Rowland, of Greenpoint, L. I., for the Government, and destined to be used in setting torpedoes in mines at Willet's Point, was launched on Saturday last quite successfully. The vessel, which is called *David Bushnell*, is 85 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 9 feet deep; h. p. 120. Among those present at the launch were Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U. S. A.; Gen. C. B. Comstock, U. S. A.; Alfred R. Whitney; Chief Engineer Isherwood, U. S. N., and Marshall Mallory.

G. C. M. O. No. 21, Asiatic Station, announces the acquittal of P. Asst. Eng. Wm. A. Mintzer, U. S. N., of the *Marion*, on the charge of "Drunkenness on



duty," the finding on the specification being not proven.

"Will the League Island Navy-yard be opened for the repair of several war ships?" Mr. Randall was asked.

"It is to be hoped so," he replied.  
"Well, do you think the yard will be opened?"  
"You can't get me to say that it will be opened. I wouldn't be surprised if an order was issued to that effect. As I said before it is to be hoped that the League Island Yard will be opened."  
Nobody could learn any more.

False Point—which was thought to have the best harbor between Calcutta and Bombay—safe, roomy and accessible to all ships, was struck by a storm wave on Saturday Sept. 22, and swept so completely that most of the inhabitants perished.

#### NAVY GAZETTE

##### Ordered.

SEPT. 26.—Lieutenant Frederick W. Crocker, to the training ship New Hampshire.

SEPT. 28.—Commodore S. B. Luce, Captain D. B. Harmony, Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Frank E. Sawyer and Ensigns John T. Newton and Henry T. Mayo, to examination for promotion.

Captain Augustus P. Cooke, to command the receiving ship Vermont on October 5.

Commander Frederick Pearson, to command the Adams on October 20.

Lieutenant-Commander Frederick A. Miller, to the Adams on October 20.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. W. Reisinger, to the Yantic on October 1.

Ensign Henry B. Ashmore, to the receiving ship Franklin.

Surgeon Wm. H. Jones, to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., on October 15.

Sailmaker Joseph Wilson, to the receiving ship Independence.

SEPT. 29.—Commander Francis M. Greene, to command the Yantic.

Assistant Engineer William J. Baxter, to the Swatara.

SEPT. 30.—Surgeon A. F. Magruder, to the Yantic. Passed Assistant Surgeon Arthur G. Cabell, to the Adams October 31.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Owens, to the Naval Station, New London, Conn.

OCTOBER 1.—Lieutenant William Little, to the training ship New Hampshire.

Paymaster Danforth P. Wight, to the Adams, October 31.

OCTOBER 2.—Lieutenant-Commander George W. Pigman, to Tennessee as Executive on October 10.

##### Detached.

SEPT. 26.—Lieutenant-Commanders George W. Pigman and Charles H. Rookwell, from the Naval War College on September 30 and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Royal B. Bradford, from the Naval War College on September 30 and ordered to special duty in the Navy Department.

Lieutenant-Commander George E. Ide, from the Naval War College on September 30 and granted six months' leave, with permission to leave the United States.

Lieutenants Jacob J. Hunker and A. B. Speyers, from the Naval War College and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Lieutenant Francis H. Delano, from the Naval War College on September 30 and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieutenant John A. Shearman, from the Naval War College on September 30 and ordered to duty in connection with an extended course of instruction at the Torpedo Station.

SEPT. 28.—Captain Oscar F. Stanton, from the command of the Tennessee on October 5 and placed on waiting orders.

Captain Robert Boyd, from the command of the receiving ship Vermont on October 5 and ordered to command the Tennessee.

Lieutenant Jas. D. J. Kelley, from duty in the Judge-Advocate General's Office on September 30 and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector Michael Bradley from the Navy-yard, League Island, October 15 and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker Thomas O. Fassett, from the receiving ship Independence and granted leave of absence for one year.

SEPT. 29.—Commander Frank Wildes, from the Yantic and ordered as Navigation Officer at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on October 10.

Ensign William Truxtun, from duty on the Coast Survey October 7 and ordered to the Yantic October 10.

SEPT. 30.—Commander Charles D. Sigbee, from special duty on October 5 and ordered to command the Kearsarge per steamer of October 10 from New York.

Commander Wm. R. Bridgman, from the command of the Kearsarge upon the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenants Walter C. Cowles and J. Marshall Robinson, from the Kearsarge and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant Howard S. Waring, from duty as assistant to the Light House Inspector of the 15th District and ordered to the Fish Commission steamer Albatross.

Ensign John J. Knapp, from the training ship New Hampshire and ordered to duty as assistant to the Light House Inspector of the 15th District.

Surgeon Homer L. Law, from the Yantic and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon Wm. A. Corwin, from the Naval Station, New London, Conn., and ordered to the Adams October 31.

Surgeons M. C. Drennan and W. J. Simon, from temporary duty at the Naval Academy on October 1 and placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 1.—Rear Admiral Francis A. Roe, as Governor of the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on October 4, and placed on the retired list from October 4, 1885.

Chief Engineer Ezra J. Whittaker and Passed Assistant Engineer Nicholas H. Landin, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on October 19 and ordered to the Adams October 20.

OCTOBER 2.—Commander Louis Kempff, from Navy-yard, Mare Island, on October 19 and ordered to command the Adams October 20.

Lieutenant-Commander William W. Mead, from the Tennessee October 10 and placed on waiting orders.

Chaplain Wm. F. Morrison, from Navy-yard, Pensacola, October 31 and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner John Gaskins, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to duty at naval magazine, Fort Mifflin.

Gunner Robert Cross, from naval magazine at Fort Mifflin and ordered to the Navy-yard, League Island.

##### Leave.

Granted to Lieutenant Jesse M. Roper for three months, from September 24.

Granted to Medical Director Philip Lansdale (retired list) for one year from November 1 next with permission to leave the U. S.

##### Leave Extended.

The leave of Civil Engineer H. S. Craven is extended six months from October 1.

The leave of Pay Director James H. Watmough (retired list), at present in London, England, extended until April 1, 1886.

##### Resigned.

Commander Frederick Pearson, lately ordered to the Adams, has tendered his resignation. It has been accepted, to take effect October 1, 1885.

##### Revoked.

Orders of Lieutenant-Commander F. A. Miller, to Adams and ordered to Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., for treatment.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon General, for the week ending Sept. 30, 1885:

James T. Barker, boatswain, September 16, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ernest Grobe, seaman, August 12, U. S. S. Iroquois, at Payta, Peru.

#### MARINE CORPS.

##### Promoted.

2d Lieutenant L. W. T. Waller, to be a 1st Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from September 26, 1885.

##### Placed on retired list.

1st Lieutenant Samuel J. Logan, from September 25, 1885.

##### (From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

#### CONTEMPLATED NAVAL IMPROVEMENTS.

SEVERAL weeks ago the Secretary of the Navy gave specific orders that the ironclad *Intrepid*, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, should be finished and launched as soon as possible. Yesterday Commodore Chandler received orders from Washington that work on this vessel should be suspended immediately, for Secretary Whitney had not yet determined whether to complete the *Intrepid* as an ironclad or convert her into one of the steel cruisers something similar to those recently launched from Roach's Yard in Chester, Pa.

The largest ship now in the Navy is the *Tennessee*, which is in the dry dock undergoing repairs which will cost \$10,000. She will leave the dock some time this week and take her departure for the East.

One of the oldest vessels in the yard is the *Richmond*. A few months ago a Board of Survey was appointed to examine her, and they reported to the Secretary of the Navy that \$51,000 would be necessary to put her in a seaworthy condition. Secretary Whitney sent word back to Commodore Ralph Chandler that this amount was excessive, considering the age of the ship. It will cost over one million to put in repair the *Brooklyn*, *Tallapoosa*, *Richmond*, *Tennessee*, *Intrepid*, *Miantonomah* and several other ships now lying at the Navy-yard. For their completion a special appropriation will no doubt be asked from Congress.

The vessel nearest completion is the *Tallapoosa*. Besides being used as a Government excursion boat she will be what is termed "naval reserved," that is, equipped with Hotchkiss and Gatling guns. She will also be lighted with electricity and be supplied with all the modern improvements.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 1, 1885.

The annual election of officers of the Naval Institute will be held Friday, Oct. 9.

The term of 1885-86 begins to-day. The following candidates have passed their examinations as naval cadets: Robert Shannon, of Iowa; Thomas Kirtuliff, of Iowa; George Pegram, of Virginia; Louis Driggs, of Dakota. Driggs is the candidate who was hazed by the cadets a few Sundays ago, and for which Cadet Wylie was dismissed.

The examination began Sept. 25 with about thirty vacancies. About a dozen cadets, who were unsatisfactory at the June examination and allowed another chance before the opening of the next term, are having a second trial at the Academy. Among these are five members of the class which graduates a four years' course next June.

The twenty-three cadets who failed in their physical examinations before vacation were re-examined this week. Of these cadets Jasper C. Salter and W. R. Allen, of New York, of the second class, have again failed and will be dropped.

Naval Cadets C. S. Craig and C. S. Cochran, 3d class, and A. Hartrath, 4th class, have been re-examined and found physically qualified for the Service.

Naval Cadet John C. Marriott, 2d class, has withdrawn his resignation and will again enter the physical test for which he was first found incapacitated. Several failures are expected in mental studies among those who are being re-examined.

The following have been admitted into the Naval Academy at the present examination: A. B. Hoff, Washington, D. C.; R. H. Shannon, Iowa; L. L. Driggs, Neb.; S. J. O. King, Ohio; R. E. Kenney,

Ohio; G. B. Pegram, Texas; L. H. Everhart, Ala.; L. R. Lowndes, Mich.

During vacation a number of improvements have taken place at the Naval Academy. The cadet quarters have been renovated and remodelled, and an addition has been built to the sick quarters. It is expected before long that work on the superintendent's residence will be resumed. The building will add greatly to the attractiveness of the Academy.

Tuesday night two of the third class men, Marcus L. Miller and Ralph Bailey, were caught in the room occupied by Cadets Pratt and Gray, who entered the Academy in September. The cadets were about to retire for the night. They were made to sing and give recitations, and probably would have been subjected to other inconveniences by their tormentors had not a watchman reported the affair to the officer in charge. Commandant of Cadets Farquhar has investigated the charges against the hazing students and a Court-martial is likely to follow.

A candidate for the Naval Academy insulted a lady in the streets of Annapolis a short time ago. The lady's brother made a dash at the fellow, who ran upstairs in his boarding house. The brother followed and chased the insulter out on the roof. He was not caught, however, but had to take precious good care to keep out of the reach of the irate brother in future.

It has been calculated that only about one-sixth of all who enter the Academy are retained upon the register as commissioned officers.

#### THE NEW CRUISERS.

THE following letter has been sent by the Secretary of the Navy for the information and guidance of the Naval Board recently appointed to appraise the work and material of the uncompleted cruisers:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

Capt. Edmund O. Matthews, United States Navy, President of Board of Appraisal:

SIR: In view of the many unauthorized and erroneous statements which have been made with reference to the contracts upon the *Boston*, *Atlanta*, and *Chicago*, and for the purpose of guarding against any confusion in the minds of any member of the board as to what specific province you are called upon to perform, I make this communication to your board:

First—The contract is your only reference for your authority and duty under your appointment. The validity of the contract has never been, so far as I know, by any person assailed, and I know of no ground upon which they can be. There is no specific requirement as to the speed of these three ships to be found in the legislation authorizing them, and hence the ground upon which the *Dolphin* contract was criticised by the Attorney General does not exist in these cases. You are to assume, therefore, that the terms of the contract, and the plans and specifications which are a part of them, embody the record to which you will make reference in the performance of your duty.

Second—Other misstatements have been widely circulated to the effect that the department has questioned the character of the work up on these ships, and deems the contract not properly performed in this regard. No suggestion or intimation of this kind has ever been made by the department, and you will allow no such suggestion to prejudice you against the contractor or the ships. You will, of course, deal fairly with both the Government and the contractor as you find the facts to be.

Third—You are not assisting in the carrying out of any secret compromise or arrangement between the parties the terms of which you are not advised of. Work having been stopped, the Government has proceeded under the contract to take possession and to have an inventory and appraisal made, and I know of no doubt as to the wisdom of completing the vessels where they lie. But all this is simply carrying out the duty of the Government in the contingency which has arisen, and calls for no consideration from you.

Fourth—The duty which the contract imposes upon you under your appointment is to examine the work and materials in the three ships and ascertain and declare the fair market value thereof, including a reasonable and customary margin of profit upon so much of the work as shall have been satisfactorily performed.

It may simplify your preliminary deliberations somewhat and enable you to settle in your own minds the basis upon which it is proper for you to determine this question of market value if I state to you what, after some consideration, seems to me to be the course which you are to pursue. In one sense the market value of a partially completed naval vessel, useless for mercantile purposes, would be almost nothing. Its salable value might be said to be its value for the purpose of junk. This is not the interpretation to put upon the words as used in the contract. So far as the Government is concerned, you can treat the work performed and the material at hand as the parts of a completed ship. You can determine the value by prorating the work satisfactorily completed with the entire work required, and ascertain thereby the pro rata proportion of the contract price that the work represents. One of the ships is so near completion that as to it the following method of determining the question might be adopted: Assuming the value of the completed ship to be the contract price, by ascertaining the amount of expenditure necessary for her completion up to the requirements of the contract would leave the value of the work performed, and it is possible that the same method might be more readily adopted in the other cases.

In all these matters it is entirely proper for you to receive suggestions from the other parties to the contract, and, in making this suggestion as to your method of procedure, I may state that I have done so after consultation with the counsel of the contractor and with the assignees, and they concur with me in this matter; but you will understand that the method of determining the value is for you to decide, and these suggestions are made simply for your consideration.

Very respectfully,  
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

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### THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ONE of the most interesting and valuable of re-  
cent historical works is the "History of the People  
of the United States, from the Revolution to the  
Civil War, by JOHN BACH McMASTER," which is to  
be completed in five volumes. Of these the first  
was issued two years ago from the press of D. AP-  
PLETON and Co., and the second made its appear-  
ance during the present year, bringing the record  
down to the discovery of the Columbia River in  
1804. Prof. McMASTER has rightly reasoned, as  
it seems to us, that there is strictly speaking no  
such thing yet possible as a history of the United  
States. Our history thus far has been that of the  
development of a new type, and the experience of  
the distinctively individualized nationality, through  
which it is to find expression, is yet to come. Our  
political unity as a state may be said to date from  
the present, and, indeed, in the development of a  
military system, upon which the security of all  
states depends, we have scarcely passed beyond our  
condition during the War of the Revolution, as  
described by Prof. McMASTER, when Congress,  
under the uttermost stress of necessity to fill the  
depleted ranks of the Continental Army, could do  
no more than assign to each independent State its  
quota and wait patiently until such time as it saw  
fit to enlist and equip the men needed. Gen. Fry's  
recently published work on the New York draft is  
an instructive illustration of the existence of a simi-  
lar spirit down to our own time.

When the War of the Revolution was over the  
cry was raised that the Army should instantly be  
disbanded, and the various projects for the relief  
of the poverty stricken troops, who had trusted  
everything to the faith of their countrymen,  
were received by the people they had served with  
the greatest indignation. Peace had come, says  
this authority, men forgot the services of the Army,

and thought only of their own poverty and of the  
great sum to be wrung from them as a reward for  
their deliverance. This feeling was particularly  
strong in New England and especially in Massa-  
chusetts, where it was promoted by the influence of  
SAMUEL ADAMS, who was a politician and an orator,  
but never a soldier. Even after the Army was dis-  
banded the experience which is familiar to us in  
more recent years was realized by the little hand-  
ful of men left. Not even the *Sun's* ten thousand  
could be admitted in those days. The total num-  
bered but 595 infantry and two companies of artillery,  
71 non-commissioned officers and privates. These  
were all the rolls of the War Office in 1785 could  
show to be in active service.

A few, with a sergeant, were guarding gunpowder and  
rusty muskets at West Point. The rest were garrisoning  
forts and blockhouses among the Shawanese and Iroquoia.  
One of these posts was called Fort Franklin and stood on  
the banks of French Creek hard by the ruins of the old  
French Fort Venango. Another was named McIntosh. It  
was a regularly stockaded work, with four bastions and  
mounted in troubled times with six pieces of cannon. But  
the country had long since become so thickly settled that  
the fort was about to be demolished and a blockhouse built.  
A third was on the site of Jeffersonville, and called after the  
German Baron Von Steuben. There were two companies, a  
major and one gun. Two companies, a major and four guns  
were at Fort Vincennes, lately put up on the Wabash to  
overawe the Wabash Indians. The headquarters of the  
Army were at Fort Harman, a heavily bastioned stockade that  
rose on the banks of the Muskingum, close to the Ohio, and  
gave protection to the cluster of cabins that made the thriv-  
ing town of Marietta.

The country was left without even so much as a  
law organizing a national militia; each State gov-  
erned its own troops in its own way. But "among  
the officers were to be found men with records  
of which any soldier might be proud. Not a few  
of the captains and majors were veterans of a former  
war. Some had shared in the victory of the Great  
Meadows; had defended to the last Fort Necess-  
ity, and when no longer tenable, marched out with  
all the honors of war; had followed WASHINGTON  
and BRADDOCK to the fatal field of Monongahela, and  
by their coolness and skill, covered the disorderly  
retreat of the well-disciplined soldiers of England.  
Others, too young to have shared in such exploits,  
had hastened when independence was declared  
to join the Army commanded by the illustrious Vir-  
ginian, had stood by him in his retreat through the  
Jerseys, marched with him through the ice and snow  
of that glorious December morning when he charged  
the Hessian camp; took part in the fight at Prince-  
ton; shared in the defeats at Brandywine and Ger-  
mantown, and beat back the troops of CORNWALLIS  
when they sallied from the works of Yorktown." The  
1,200 men hastily assembled in Massachusetts  
at the time of SHAY'S Rebellion, who passed under  
the name of militia, were in reality an army of vet-  
erans. There was scarce an officer among them who  
had not gained his rank by meritorious services in  
the late war, and even the greenest among them had  
seen something of battles and sieges. Some had  
lined the forces on that memorable day when the  
British were driven out of Lexington town. Some  
had stood in the trenches with WARREN and had  
seen the redcoats twice come up and twice in con-  
fusion go down the slope of Breed's Hill. Others  
had formed part of that army which had laid siege  
to Boston and had looked on with grim pleasure as  
the ships bearing the troops of HOWE that stood  
out to sea.

The judge presiding over the court at Worcester,  
and whom the mob attempted to overawe, was ART-  
IMAS WARD, who had resigned his commission as  
Major-General on April 23, 1776. The scene of the  
encounter between this stout-hearted old soldier  
and the howling mob is thus graphically described  
by Prof. McMASTER. The mob had planted five  
men with muskets, and one armed with a sword, on  
the steps of the Court House:

The judge called on the sheriff to clear the way, but the  
guards instantly drew back and opposed him. Meanwhile,  
the crier broke through them and opened the door. The  
judge then advanced, but was quickly covered by the mus-  
kets of the five sentries at the door. He turned to Wheeler,  
who commanded the men, and demanded to know who was  
their leader. But he was not answered. He said that he  
would speak of their grievances to the proper authorities,  
but he was told that he must put whatever he had to say in  
writing. This he stoutly refused to do; yet said if they  
would take away their bayonets and let him stand on some  
eminence where all the people could see him, that he would  
talk to them. This was refused, and forgetting himself he  
began to curse and swear. "He did not give a damn," he  
said, "for their bayonets. They might, if they liked, plunge  
them into his heart." Then, becoming still more angry, he  
stamped his foot and cried out that he would do his duty  
and held his life of small consequence when opposed.  
Wheeler then ordered his men to put up their muskets and  
let him stand upon the steps. He harangued the crowd for  
two hours though they constantly interrupted with cries of  
"Adieu without day." When he had finished speaking,  
he went on to the United States Arms Tavern and there  
opened court.

General GRANT never swore, but this, unfortu-  
nately, has not been true of all of our generals, not



even of WASHINGTON, and if any one of them ever had a good excuse for profanity it was ARTIMAS WARD on this occasion.

If there is any lesson these volumes of Prof. McMASTER teaches us it is that of the folly of the popular prejudice against military men, so sedulously cultivated by a certain class of political leaders. It was the men who had been trained in the border and Indian wars of the earlier days who carried us through the Revolution, under the lead of the man who had won what honor there was at BRADDOCK's defeat; it was the men who had received their training on the frontier and in Mexico who furnished the leaven that leavened the whole lump of that crude assembly of town meetings, which responded to LINCOLN's call to arms. It is the men who are now serving in the ranks of the Regular Army who would have to be looked to in the event of a like emergency. Is it well therefore to treat them with indifference and neglect? If there is any profession which this country in the long run of things is certain to have need of it is the military profession. Let it then be true to itself and have a care that the spirit of negligence, which it encounters on every hand, does not penetrate its own ranks.

#### NEW NAVAL VESSELS PROPOSED.

THE report of the Board appointed to recommend plans for the new cruisers was made public on Friday. They say that the general plans submitted in no case command the unqualified approval of the Board—though many designs presented traits well worthy of consideration. They wish it distinctly understood that the principal dimension given in their recommendations need not be rigidly adhered to and that boiler power should be increased as far as practicable. It is stated by request that the Chief Constructor prefers sheathed and coppered hulls for cruising vessels, but he agrees that in order to obtain the highest attainable speed, on limit of size and cost prescribed by statute, it is impracticable to sheathe these vessels.

The recommendations in general are as follows: For two cruisers of not less than 3,000, nor more than 5,000, tons displacement, costing, exclusive of armament, not more than 1,100,000 dollars, one twin screw protected steam cruiser of following general features: Length between perpendiculars, 300 feet; beam, extreme, 49 feet; mean load draught of water, 19 feet; free board, main deck at side, above l. w. l., 13 feet; speed, 18 knots per hour; main battery, two 8 inch and eight six-inch B. L. rifled cannon; secondary battery, four 57mm. rapid firing HOTCHKISS cannon, four 37mm. revolving HOTCHKISS, one 37mm. low power HOTCHKISS, and two short GATLINGS. There should be a complete outfit for the WHITEHEAD torpedo. 260 tons should be reserved for weight of ordnance, etc. The hull should be unsheathed and built throughout of mild steel; it should have a double bottom—a watertight protective steel deck should extend throughout the entire length of the ship, so as to strengthen the ram bow. About four feet above horizontal part of this deck there should be a continuous berth deck, lightly plated with steel. The space between these two decks should be carefully subdivided into water tight compartments. An armored conning tower should be situated just forward of the foremast. The capacity of the coal bunkers should be not less than 890 tons and provisions for 300 men for 90 days, and other stores for the usual periods. The rig should be that of brig, without head booms, and providing an area of plain sail of about 10,000 square feet. Machinery and boilers should be designed with special reference to obtaining the maximum advantage from use of forced draught, which should enable them to develop indicated horse power of 8,500. Engines for actuating each of the twin screws should be of direct-acting, horizontal, two-cylinder compound type each. There should be four double-ended and two single-ended cylindrical boilers, about 14 feet in diameter and about 18 feet 10 in. and 9 ft. 10 in. in length, respectively. They should provide an aggregate effective grate surface of not less than 690 square feet, and a heating surface of about 20,000 square feet. The total weight of steam machinery and all its appurtenance should not exceed 908 tons. The second vessel of this size

should be precisely similar and subject to the same conditions, except that the main battery should consist of twelve 6-in. guns mounted on open deck, and that this vessel should have a light poop and fore-castle and a bark rig, spreading about 12,000 square feet of plain sail.

For heavily-armed gunboat of about 1,600 tons displacement, costing, exclusive of armament, not more than \$520,000, the following general features of a steel twin screw vessel are recommended: length between perpendiculars 230 feet, breadth of beam, extreme, 36 feet, mean load draft of water 14 feet, load displacement 1,700 tons, freeboard about 6 feet 4 inches; speed should be 16 knots per hour. Main battery should consist of six 6-inch breechloading rifled guns; secondary battery should consist of two 57 mm. and two 47 mm. high power single shot, rapid firing HOTCHKISS cannon, two 37 mm. revolver HOTCHKISS, one HOTCHKISS boat gun and one short GATLING gun. There should be complete outfit of WHITEHEAD torpedoes, suitable for six above-water launching tubes; 180 tons should be reserved for weight of ordnance, etc. The hull should be unsheathed, built of mild steel; deck of plating weighing not more than 15 pounds per square foot should extend throughout length of ship. Rig should be that of a three-masted foretopsail schooner, providing plain sail area of about 6,000 square feet. There should be a steering apparatus entirely beneath protective deck. The capacity of the coal spaces should be sufficient to stow 400 tons of coal, and provisions should be carried for 150 men for ninety days. The engines and boilers should develop a collective indicated horse-power of not less than 3,300; there should be four cylindrical boilers about 9 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 18 ft. long, containing an aggregate effective grate surface of 230 square feet; the total weight of steam machinery and all its appurtenances, should not exceed 356 tons.

For a light gunboat of about 800 tons displacement, costing, exclusive of armament, not more than \$275,000, the following conditions are recommended: Length on water line from forward side of the stern to the after side of the stern post, 165 feet; breadth of beam, extreme, 31 feet; mean load draught of water, extreme, 11 feet 9 inches; displacement at load draught, 870 tons. Freeboard, about 5 feet 3 inches. The speed should be twelve knots per hour. The main battery should consist of four 6-inch B. L. high-power rifled guns, mounted on central pivot carriages in sponsons on main deck. Secondary battery should consist of two high power single shot 47 mm. HOTCHKISS rapid firing cannon, two 37 mm. revolving HOTCHKISS cannon, one HOTCHKISS boat gun and one short GATLING gun. Seventy tons should be reserved for the weight of ordnance, etc. The hull should be of composite construction, framed throughout of mild steel and planked with two thicknesses of selected yellow pine.

WE have received from an officer of the Navy an estimate of the character and ability of the late Commodore SEMMES which will be read with interest and approval by all who know this admirable officer. Our correspondent says: "I feel so strongly the loss sustained in the death of Commodore SEMMES that I should be glad if you would place before your readers the views on the subject I share with so many who have had the good fortune to serve under him. Commodore SEMMES had no superior as a seaman—hardly, indeed, any equal—in the Service. Of absolute integrity, wide knowledge of his profession, earnest and intelligent zeal in the execution of his various duties, scorning anything underhanded, insisting upon fulfillment of all obligations with rigorous punctiliousness, and yet warm-hearted and true as steel, the Navy loses a man who has impressed his own high conceptions of honor and duty upon all who were associated with him and who were susceptible to such ennobling influences. It is the earnest conviction of the writer and shared by many that in the event of trouble Commodore SEMMES would have been among the first assigned to a post of great responsibility and danger, and that upon no worthier shoulders could the trust have fallen. A large number of his fellow officers feel that his death is a severe loss to the Service, while those who were privileged to know

him well mourn the loss of a friend whose personal worth was not less than his value as an officer. His loyalty to the flag, although by birth and family a Southerner, deserves the hearty recognition of all, and particularly of those who know the sacrifices it involved in those days when State and section were deemed paramount to country. A matter of course for the Northern man, it meant for the Southerner the loss of friends, the separation from one's family and the obloquy of the community. In this, as in other respects, SEMMES was not found wanting. Of few can it be said with equal force that his place will, indeed, be hard to fill."

GENERAL WM. FARRAR SMITH in his first paper on the Campaign of 1861-'63 in Kentucky says of BUELL, he "had passed his life with the line of the Army, a hard military student, devoted to his profession, possessed of indomitable will and energy, and had all these matters pertaining to the care and movements of soldiers at his instant command. He believed that without drill and discipline no body of armed men could be called a force, and that to operate with such a body was to introduce into war an element of uncertain and variable quantity. His mistake was, perhaps, in not seeing that the enemy opposed to him had the same indeterminate quantity, with a certain element against them at the outset of having much worse arms and ammunition than his own troops." This mistake was not one peculiar to General BUELL, and one secret of GRANT's early successes was his quicker comprehension of this fact. In a letter to the "Century Magazine" dated Airdrie, July 10, 1885. General BUELL takes occasion, we observe, to deny at this late date the story so long current that after Shiloh, he rallied GRANT upon the nearness of his escape, saying that he had not transports enough to carry off ten thousand men, to which he was reported as replying, in substance, that when it came to retreating transportation would not have been required for more than ten thousand. This was the story as originally told but afterwards modified to suit the alleged conversation to the meeting between GRANT and BUELL at Pittsburg Landing. A story to the same effect was told in official report by Colonel RAWLINS which has appeared in the War Records. Of it General BUELL says: "I aver that no such conversation as it described ever occurred, and that the contingency of a retreat was not brought forward by General GRANT or by me."

THE Afghan boundary agreed upon by Russia and England is far to the north of that assumed in the Russian Staff Map of 1884, but agrees in its main features with that proposed by M. de LESSAR, and on which the Government of the Czar made their stand. England has secured Maruehak for the Afghans, but has had to resign all the rest of the oasis of Penj-deh and the important position of Ak Tepe at the junction of the streams.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has addressed a letter to the heads of Bureau of the War Department requesting them to submit their annual reports to him before October 10. None of the reports of Division and Department Commanders have yet been received by the Lieut. General.

GEN. SHERIDAN, since his return to Washington on Saturday last, has submitted an argument to the Secretary of War against the order limiting details to four years, in so far as it affects the members of his staff. He contends that as he is by law authorized to select his own aides, he should be permitted to retain them as long as he considers desirable. His predecessors, he holds, were always granted that privilege. The Secretary of War had not replied to the argument before going away, but left directions to have the law on the subject looked up. In the meantime the Lieut. General has issued a general order postponing the relief of Colonel GREGORY and Captain DAVIS from the 1st to the 10th October. The reason assigned for the postponement is that an answer is desired from the Secretary before selecting successors to the officers mentioned. It is understood that General SHERIDAN does not anticipate that the Secretary will make an exception in favor of his aides, and that he is now in communication with the officers who



he is desirous of putting on his staff. Colonel GREORY and Captain DAVIS are also of the opinion that no exception will be made, and are making preparations to join their regiments after the 10th October. The impression still prevails among officials at the War Department that Major BENTEN and Captain BLUNT will be chosen to succeed the two officers to be relieved.

SOME of the gentlemen who were so lively with their criticisms and their curses, at the expense of our Army officers during the Civil War, are now realizing the truth of the saying that "Curses, like chickens, come home to roost." The most unfortunate of these is Mr. Murat Halstead, who, as General Sherman is reported as saying, would have given three years of his life if one of his letters which has just been published had never seen the light. This letter is published in fac-simile covering a whole page of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. It is addressed to Secretary Chase, and in it Mr. Halstead says: "Our noble Army of the Mississippi is being wasted by the foolish, drunken, stupid Grant. He can't organize or control or fight an army. I have no personal feeling about it, but I know he is an ass. There is not among the whole list of retired major generals a man who is not Grant's superior. McClellan, Fremont, McDowell, Burnside, Franklin, even Pope or Sumner, would be an improvement upon the present commander of the Army of the Mississippi." Mr. Halstead also said to Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet Minister of his chief: "The President's weak, puling, piddling humanitarianism is death and hell to the army. Can't you take him by the throat and knock his head against a wall, until he is brought to his senses on the war business? I do not speak wantonly when I say there are persons who would feel that they were doing God service to kill him, if it were not feared that Hamlin is a bigger fool than he is." Mr. Halstead's programme at that time, as confided to Mr. Chase, included the suppression of the *New York Tribune* and *New York World*. Just at present he is probably more in favor of suppressing the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. General Sherman is reported as saying:

Halstead wasn't the only man that wrote and felt like that. McCullagh was just as bad, if not worse. The fact is, these parties remained at home and wrote about events at long range. We had a *New York Herald* man up for trial on the charge of being a spy, and if he had been executed it would have saved 10,000 lives. They fully posted the enemy as to our plans, and thus cost us many, many lives.

This reference to Joseph B. McCullagh has caused that gentleman to denounce General Sherman as a "garrulous old ass, who draws \$13,000 and has nothing to do but talk." It is evident that the General talks altogether too much to the purpose to please Mr. McCullagh. In an article in reply to his critics, Mr. Halstead says: "Whether the cost of putting down the Rebellion was not vastly greater in sacrifice, in life and expenditure of money than it should have been is a grave, great question that may better be investigated when all recollections of its personal aspects have faded. It has not yet been answered."

In 1879 Mr. Ingersoll, the historian of the War Department, referred to the library of the Department as one of the most frequented portions of the building. He describes it as comprising some fifteen thousand volumes of works of standard literature and many recent publications, always open for reference and consultation to the employees of the Department who have, as have also the officers of the Army sojourning at the Capital, the privilege of borrowing books in limited numbers and for a limited period. Under the excellent management of Mr. Fitzgerald the library has continued to improve since the date of Mr. Ingersoll's statement. Previous to his appointment, as the *New York Herald* informs us, the purchased accessions consisted largely of unsalable stock from the shelves of Washington bookstores. Since the library has been in his competent and zealous hands, its collections have been suitably strengthened and arranged, a good classified catalogue has been prepared and published, and efforts put forth to make the library a living force in the departmental machinery. The present librarian is anxious to eliminate the circulating library feature from the establishment, so as to make it entirely a library of reference in the department of military art, science, history, law, politics, sociology, ethnology, biography, geography, geology, mathematics, engineering, encyclopedic information and cognate subjects, his idea being that Congress might be induced to take an interest in a library formed so as to advance higher education in the Army, and which, by means of a printed descriptive catalogue and a system of circulation through the mails, might be made as available to the studious young officer or soldier at a frontier post as to the staff officer conveniently placed at Washington. The library possesses many rare and valuable military works, particularly old French books on the art of war, and both French and English accounts of wars, sieges and battles antedating the present century.

MR. CHARLES F. KEEFER, now of the War Department and late Chief Clerk, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac writes to the *Philadelphia Times* to correct a statement published in that paper by Col. Sloan, as to the strength of Grant and Lee at Appomattox, giving Lee but 8,000 men. Mr. Keefer says: "According to his own returns he had 63,904 men on February 20, 1865, not counting Rosser's cavalry; he must have lost either by the prowess of his enemy or his own poor generalship the enormous number of 56,000 men out of 64,000, a loss amounting to extermination. The fact is Colonel Sloan either willfully or ignorantly substituted the number of muskets stacked—8,000—for the number of men actually paroled on the spot—23,356, as I have reason to know, having for a time had charge of the paroles, and these paroles, on file in the War Dept. show for themselves; they are all signed by Confederate officers. Where the proper officers had taken French leave, and there were numbers of such, no paroles could be made out, and it is a well-known fact that thousands of men didn't wait to be paroled, but walked off with their arms before it took place. Ewell alone had only 287 on the spot for parole out of a corps which on Feb. 20 numbered some 14,000 men, but he was exceptional, his corps having been bodily captured. Longstreet had 14,833 left out of his corps, which had been increased since Feb. 20, when it only numbered some 13,000 men. Gordon had 7,200 left out of his corps that numbered 8,081 on Feb. 20. Anderson's, who numbered 7,000 on Feb. 20, had been broken up and divided around. There were 1,786 cavalry left out of some 6,000 and some 2,586 artillery out of some 6,000. So the figures of the opposing armies at the surrender stand, as officially reported: Grant, Feb. 28, 1865, 140,415. Lee, Feb. 20, 1865, 63,904, exclusive of Rosser's Cavalry, somewhere around Richmond. Grant, at Appomattox, 115,000. Lee, at Appomattox, 28,356, instead of Grant 140,000 and Lee 8,000, as given by Col. Sloan."

BARON ADELWARD's system of liquid fuel, with which trials have been made at Portsmouth, Eng., in No. 23 torpedo-boat, have not proved successful, though continued for several days. The smoke and smell arising from the combustion of the coal oil were the great disadvantage, but it is questioned whether the system has had a really fair trial, as the alterations made to adapt the furnaces, were, of necessity, of a somewhat rough and temporary nature. An English steamer has just returned to Middlesbrough, having made the voyage to the Mediterranean and back with liquid fuel. This particular plan is stated to have been largely introduced into the French Navy, and consists in placing coal oil in a tank where it is raised to a high temperature and then blown into the furnaces by a jet of steam. In spite of the ill success of the experiment in England, crude petroleum is used with success by the Central Pacific Railroad of California on all of their steamers, and on the steam marine of the Caspian, as well as on several railways in Southeastern Russia. Of the experiment in California the *San Francisco Chronicle* states that the results so far have been most satisfactory. On the freight steamer *Thoroughfare* "the cost of oil as a fuel was found to be 44 per cent. less for the first five months than for the corresponding period a year ago." On the great transfer steamer *Solano* the saving has been less hitherto; but as the oil costs \$4 for 100 gallons as against \$7 a ton for coal, and as 100 gallons of oil make as much steam as one ton of coal, the general average of economy is high.

A PRESS despatch from Constantinople, Sept. 30, says: The Porte has ordered eighty battalions of the first class reserves to be mobilized in the districts bordering on the Black Sea at points which will facilitate their transportation for duty in Roumelia. Consternation prevails in official circles over the discovery just made by Alib Sahib Pacha, the new Minister of War, that under Ghazi Osman Pacha, the Minister of War, who was dismissed on September 25, the army was almost entirely neglected, and the large sums of money voted for military purposes were used in other ways. The inquiry has revealed that the Adrianople army, which was supposed to be 15,000 strong, contains not half that number of men. The soldiers have no uniforms and are shoeless. The cavalry is unable to march, owing to a lack of horses and the necessary accoutrements. Four ironclads are actively preparing for service, but there are only 600 tons of coal available.

THE Artillery School has published a range table for the 3.2 inch converted rifle, prepared by Captain James M. Ingalls, 1st Artillery, instructor. The mean muzzle velocity is calculated at 1,477 f. s., with 3 lbs. of Du Pont's I. K. C. powder; granulation 2,200 and density 1.725. The extreme range given is 3,600 yards with an elevation of 9 deg. 20 min., the velocity at that distance being 730 yards' the time of flight 11.60 seconds and the danger space eight yards.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, U. S. A., referring to newspaper reports that the blowing up of Flood Rock and clearing the obstructions in Hell Gate has been delayed until about the middle of October, on account of the discovery that many of the dynamite cartridges already in position have become worthless through corrosion, says: "The report is entirely without foundation. There is not the slightest delay in the work for that or any other cause. We are pushing everything forward as rapidly as possible and intend to set it off on or about Oct. 7. That report must have arisen from the fact that a few of the cartridges which had been injured by the action of the salt water were thrown out; but this always occurs in submarine explosions and is so common as to be never mentioned. In this case it amounts to about 1-10,000 part of 1 per cent. of all that are used."

THE gunnery experiments at Lydd with "high explosives" have been concluded. As a result of these experiments, it has been found that the effect of dynamite, gun-cotton, or other dangerous compounds against earthworks, entrenchments, etc., is not greater than that of shells filled with the ordinary gunpowder, and, of course, the danger of premature "bursts" constitutes a drawback to their use. Gun-cotton is of least value, the shells nearly all being "blind," i. e., the fuse fails to ignite—or, rather, to detonate—the charges. Blasting gelatine, on the other hand, was found to act too soon; and it was this energetic compound which, after twice bursting the shells prematurely, on the third round shattered the howitzer from which it was fired. The experiments were very exhaustive, and much has been learnt from them; but the advocates of dynamite will clearly have to get to work again before they can hope to see that explosive generally used for artillery purposes.

THE *Presidio County News* (Fort Davis, Tex.) says: "We noticed in a recent issue of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* several of our extracts were credited to the *Brackett News*. Now we feel very highly flattered that such an able and popular paper as the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* should notice us at all, but please in future try and locate it where it belongs. We do this to keep our cotemporary of 'Brackett' from kicking."

BROAD Arrow reports that Mr. Maxim, the inventor of the machine gun to which his name is given, has notified the U. S. Government that he wishes to contribute to the ordnance collection of the Government a full assortment of the weapons he has invented, and he would like to have them introduced into the military and naval service. The contribution is to be accepted.

At a meeting of the Military Association of the Pacific, held at the Presidio, September 23, Lieutenant F. S. Rice's paper on "An Irrepressible Conflict" was concluded. At a meeting to be held on Wednesday next, October 7, Colonel J. H. Dickinson, of the National Guard of California, will read a paper entitled "The Army of a Republic."

AMONG the reunions this week we note that of the 2d Iowa Infantry at Fairfield and the 2d Iowa Cavalry at Marshalltown, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Northern Indiana at Valparaiso. A large reunion of the Grand Army at Topeka, Kas., took place on Wednesday.

A FRENCH naval officer has written to the Secretary of the Navy Mutual Aid Association for information concerning the system upon which that association is run. It is the purpose of officers of that service to establish a similar plan of life insurance.

THE HOVAS are reported to have repulsed the French, Sept. 10, in an attack on a strongly entrenched position held by them, the French falling back on Tamatave with a loss of thirty killed and wounded.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

A GALLANT officer of the old Army, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Ruff, lieutenant colonel, U. S. A., retired, died at his residence, 1523 Spruce street, Philadelphia, on the evening of Oct. 1, 1885, of paralysis of the heart. He was born in Philadelphia in 1818, entered the Military Academy in 1834, was graduated July 1, 1838, and promoted 2d lieutenant 1st Dragoons. After a few years' frontier service, he resigned Dec. 31, 1843, and entered upon the practice of law at Liberty, Mo. On the outbreak of the Mexican War he was appointed lieutenant colonel of Missouri volunteers, and on the 7th of July, 1846, he was appointed to the Regular Army as captain of Mounted Rifles. For gallantry at San Juan de los Rios, Mexico, he received the brevet of major. On the 30th of December, 1856, he was promoted major, and June 10, 1861, was promoted lieutenant colonel 3d Cavalry. On the 30th of March, 1864, he was retired for disability, resulting from disease and exposure in the line of duty, and afterwards served as



Courts-martial, and in 1868 was on duty at the Headquarters Department of the East as Acting Judge Advocate and Acting Assistant Adjutant General. From July 3, 1868, to Feb. 21, 1870, he was engaged as Professor of Military Science at the University of Pennsylvania. He received the brevets of colonel and brigadier general March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services in recruiting the Armies of the United States." Many will sincerely mourn the death of Gen. Ruff, who was well liked as a good officer and an exemplary gentleman.

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the recent death of Major David Krause, 11th U. S. Infantry, says: "He was born in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1841, and when quite a child he went to Norristown, Pa., at the time his father, Judge David Krause, was appointed by Gov. Porter Judge of the Montgomery and Bucks County District. At a very early age he arrived in Philadelphia, where his father, who desired to give him a business training, placed him with the old mercantile house of Haslet, Lathrop and Lyons. When the war broke out young Krause enlisted as a private in the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and his first appearance in the field in time of war soon gave evidence that the natural bent of his disposition was for a military life, and he displayed such soldierly qualities while still young in years that he received the appointment of lieutenant in the 14th Infantry in Sykes' Division of the 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac. During the war, through brave and meritorious conduct, he rose to the position of captain and was brevetted for bravery at the battle of Gettysburg. Major Krause was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and from his boyhood was actively connected with the German Reformed Church."

THE funeral of the late Commodore A. A. Semmes, U. S. N., took place from the Washington Navy-yard, September 25. The remains were escorted to Christ Church by the artillery troops from Washington Barracks, and a battalion of marines and sailors, and after the services they were temporarily deposited in the receiving vault at the Congressional Cemetery.

"One who knows" writes to the Washington Critic as follows: "Commodore Semmes received no pistol-shot wound in the abdomen, neither was he suffering from peritonitis. That story is out of the whole cloth. He was suffering from congestion of the liver, caused by exposure in the line of duty to pernicious climatic influences, and especially from two attacks of yellow fever, contracted directly in the line of duty. His health had been precarious for a long while. He sought to reinstate it by a sojourn at Hamilton and was doing fairly well when in a moment of temporary aberration he took his life by cutting his throat. The facts, as you see, are quite sad enough. There was evidently no premeditation, and the Commodore was not more despondent than a man of his age weakened by disease would likely be under the circumstances."

A SPECIAL meeting of the Literary Club of Co. G, 1st Infantry, held Sept. 19, passed the following resolutions in regard to Musician Michael Gurnett, who was killed at Fort Mojave that morning by the accidental discharge of his rifle:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our late fellow soldier and comrade Musician Michael Gurnett, and whereas we, the members of the Literary Club of Co. G, 1st Infantry, do deeply feel and lament the untimely accident which caused his death, we desire to express our heartfelt sorrow and regret at his demise. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Literary Club of Co. G, 1st Infantry, do deeply mourn our late comrade, Michael Gurnett, and that while bowing to the Power which caused his removal, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to attest his worth; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his relatives, and also published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and San Francisco Chronicle, and be placed on the records of the club in proper mourning.

Signed on behalf of the Club:

F. T. MURPHY, JULIUS WERR and RONALD A. SPENCE, Committee.

CHAPLAIN MANUEL J. GONZALES, U. S. A., retired, who died in Washington, D. C., September 22, was born in Madeira. He entered the Volunteer Service as a hospital chaplain, August 6, 1862, was mustered September 15, 1863; again appointed October 17, 1863, and mustered out, August 4, 1865. On December 26, 1868, he was appointed Chaplain of the 9th Cavalry, and was retired for age, June 30, 1882.

LIEUTENANT G. A. COOK, Revenue Marine Service, attached to the Corwin at San Francisco, died Sept. 29, 1885, at Martinez, Cal., at the residence of Mr. J. F. G. Smith, to whose daughter he was married the day before his death.

MRS. HAINES, widow of Gen. T. J. Haines, U. S. A., died of heart disease at midnight on Saturday last, Sept. 25, at the residence of her father at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. ANN E. HUSTED, a distinguished Army nurse at Washington during the war, died at Washington September 23, 1885.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## REORGANIZATION OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.—No. 1.

THE defects of the Bureau System are so great, that it is believed necessary to reorganize it. Abuses have grown out of it to such an extent that it is consuming the vitality and wasting the resources of the Navy; and naval appropriations of money are so widely diverted from the original objects, as to become a source of reckless expenditure. Money that should be used for building and equipping ships, and keeping them afloat, is consumed in the civil establishments and maintenance of large departments, which are entirely unnecessary.

**First Reform.**—A Board of Admiralty should be established of officers of high rank and sea experience, under the order and control of the Secretary of the Navy, as advisory to that official in professional matters, under which should be placed the several bureaus and the detail of the officers of the Service. The chiefs of bureaus should be nominated to the Secretary of the Navy by the Board and ordered, as other officers now are, without any specified term of service or additional rank, and receive as compensation the "other duty" pay, only, of their respective grades.

No chief of a bureau should correspond with or issue orders of any kind whatever to commandants of Navy-yards or stations, or to commanding officers of fleets or squadrons or ships. The bureaus should be under the direct supervision and orders of the Board of Admiralty, and their reports, instructions, requisitions, and estimates should be made and suggested to the board which will, with the advice and consent of the Secretary of the Navy, give all the necessary orders to commandants, commanding officers of stations and to those employed on special service. No officer above the rank and grade of a captain should be chief of a bureau.

The Board of Admiralty, in addition to its advisory duties to the Secretary of the Navy, should consult him in all matters of estimates, appropriations, building, repairing and equipping ships of war, as well as the organization and regulations of the dock-yards and other branches of the Service.

**Second Reform.**—There should be in each Navy dockyard a department under the charge of a commissioned officer, corresponding to each bureau of the Department, but holding correspondence only with the commandant of the Yard and not with their bureaus. All such correspondence of an official character should pass through the executive officers of the Navy-yards, who shall be competent to make such comments thereon, as he may deem proper, to the commandant. These departments should not be separate and independent institutions as they are now, but component parts of one, with the commandants and executive officers as responsible heads.

The commandant of a Navy dockyard should not be the mere chief of a department, but the chief and supervisor of all of them.

**Third Reform.**—There should be but one storehouse in each Navy-yard. It should contain divisions for stores corresponding to each department, and presided over by one storekeeper, with sufficient clerical assistance. All requisitions for stores should be made on the Navy store; and, when countersigned by the executive officer and approved by the commandant, should be filed by the storekeeper, who will preserve the receipted requisitions as vouchers. In like manner, there should be only one machine shop, and that placed under the supervision of the Department of Steam Engineering, which shop should supply all work from its machinery to other departments on requisitions approved by the commandant after examination by the executive officer, and the bare cost of which, in labor and material, should be charged to the department requiring the work. Payment between bureaus and departments should be made by transfers of money, or material, in kind, when it is possible.

There should be only one joiner shop in each yard, which should be under the supervision of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and which should furnish and supply all joiners' work and materials, either for yard buildings or ships building or undergoing repairs.

There should be but one blacksmith shop, and it should be under control of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. This shop should supply all work of its kind for yards, docks or ships, on requisitions, as before described.

There should be one painters' shop, and that under control of "Yards and Docks;" and all painting, of whatever kind, should be done from that shop. There should be no painters' shops, or painters' gangs in the Departments of Equipment, Ordnance or Construction, or in any other department. Work for these departments should be furnished as in other cases by approved requisitions.

There should be, in like manner, one rigging loft, under control of the Bureau of Equipment, for the supply of its own and other departments, including ordnance.

There should be one Department of Construction and Repair, and its province and duties should pertain exclusively to the construction and repair of ships of the Navy, either of wood or iron. Block-shops, sawmills, calkers and iron platers and riveters should be under control of this bureau. The preparations of iron plating should be made by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and in the machine shop of that bureau, under requisitions, approved as heretofore described.

The rope walks, rigging lofts, and equipments of vessels of war should pertain to the Bureau of Equipment, as at present; but this department should not have machine, paint, joiner or cooper shops, and no others, except those specified. Rendezvous should be a branch of this bureau, under control of commandants of stations.

The Departments of Medicine and Surgery and of Provision and Clothing should remain as they are now constituted.

In like manner, and under like provisions, there should be one Ordnance Department. This Department should be allowed a leather shop, a gun carriage shop, and magazines and shell houses, but no others. Wads, swabs, tackles and breechings should be furnished by Equipment.

There should be a Department of Yards and Docks, as now, and its supervision and control ex-

tend over the same ground as now designated by Naval Regulations, with the additions herein specified. The Department of Navigation should remain at present constituted.

**Fourth Reform.**—The commandant of dock yards and naval stations should supervise and control all departments under his command, under orders from the Secretary and the Board of Admiralty; and he should not regard himself simply as chief of a department of "yards and docks," but as the general supervising chief and commandant of all. It is observed that the present system of bureaus has, to an immense degree, reduced the role of commandants to that of chief of a department; and that he should not be, since it entails neglect of due care and watchfulness over other large and expensive departments than that of yards and docks.

All the duties of the executive office of Navy-yards and stations should be carried on, through the executive officer, by the commandant, according to regulations and the original intent. The executive officer should be as fully cognizant of and posted on all duties and business transactions of the yards and stations as the commandants themselves, in order that he may more easily and accurately suggest to and assist the commandant; and, to this end and purpose, all correspondence to and from the yard departments and the commandant should pass through him, and he should not be ignorant of the communications on official subjects between the Secretary of the Navy, the Board of Admiralty and the Commandant of the Station. All requisitions, of whatever nature or character, should be passed through the executive officer, and by him be carefully scrutinized and endorsed, before being submitted to the commandant for approval. There can be no good cause of concealment, or secrecy, for withholding official information from the executive officer, if the commandant and the Navy are to be benefited by his activity, experience and judgment. In most cases his experience is quite as extensive as that of the commandant, and the Navy should have the advantage thereof. The executive officers of Navy-yards are captains, and they should be the confidential inspectors and advisors to the commandant in departments where the commandant cannot penetrate, in person, by reason of his higher duties and higher rank. The orders of the executive officer should, at all times, be regarded as those of the commandant, and a corresponding responsibility required from him.

**Fifth Reform.**—The crews of all tugboats, attached to a yard, should be enlisted men, mustered and messed on board the receiving ships and furnished by the Recruiting Department. Tug hands should not be hired from outside the Navy proper by the day of eight hours, as now, at an extravagant and needless expense. Men for these duties should be enlisted for one year only. Living on board receiving ships they can be ordered on duty at any time, night or day, or on Sundays or holidays; and so avoid the extravagant and wasteful practice of paying them over time, or extra time, wages. It is evident that no tugboat service can be properly or economically performed by hiring crews by the day of eight hours' labor.

**Sixth Reform—Shipkeepers.**—This large gang of men, in each of the Navy-yards, should be abolished. Their places on the pay roll is one of the greatest abuses in our navy-yards. At the Boston yard (in 1874) it cost the Government an average expenditure of twenty-six to thirty thousand dollars per annum to pay this body of men, who rendered no equivalent service therefor; nor, indeed, any service whatever, of a useful character, and which could not be dispensed with in the interest of economy. These men are supposed to constitute the police of the hulks and vessels in ordinary at the navy-yards. Their days were passed, each standing a watch of eight hours a day on board these vessels, where quarters, fires and lights, and chairs were furnished to them, and where they sat read or idled time in spinning yarns to each other. It is utterly impossible to designate or specify any useful duty which these men performed, because there was none in reality to be performed. The navy-yard watchmen who form the regular police force of the yard, visited these ships every few hours, and also the shipkeepers themselves to see they were not asleep, as the Police Record Book of Reports every morning will explain. It is well known that navy-yard watchmen are the police of the yards, although the quasi position negatively assigned to the shipkeepers work seriously to the detriment and efficiency of the regular police force of the yard by reason of antagonisms, consequent on there being two bodies of men, under appointment and responsibility of two different departments. The watch and guard of hulks and ships in ordinary should have devolved on the yard watchmen in the same manner and under the same regulations as the guardianship of vessels on the stocks, and of other property connected with and under the care of the Department of Yards and Docks.

**Seventh Reform.**—All appointments to place in dock yards, below the grade of foremen, should be made by the commandants, on the nomination of the chiefs of departments after an examination for physical and professional fitness. The practice of some chiefs of bureaus, of ordering persons entered on the rolls of their bureaus, without consulting or having the suggestions of the commandants to enter such persons, is a fruitful source of abuse and corruption. As an illustration of the evil arising from subordinate appointments being made outside of the wishes of the commandant or wants of the yard, I cite one fact: there is, at the Boston yard, an inspector of paints in Yards and Docks Department, at a pay of \$4.50 per diem, the year through, when there is but one painter on the rolls for work, and whom this "inspector of paints" is presumed to oversee at \$4.50 per day compensation for such service.

In the words of the order to place the name of this inspector on the pay roll, you will give this man the duties and position of a foreman of painters, but not the title, and this in violation of a bureau order, which designates the foreman of joiners as the person to superintend also, all painters and painting, a legitimate assignment. There are, also, in the department of Yards and Docks, a foreman of joiners and a force of five or eight men the winter through, a foreman machinist, a machinist, a foreman mason, and one mason, each foreman receiving wages at from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per diem.







## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE COMING DRILL SEASON.

THE beginning of the drill season, 1885-1886, re-opens the question as to whether the old ruts shall at last be effectually abandoned and military instruction be conducted on sound and healthy principles. We may correctly boast in New York of the best body of citizen soldiers, and yet when the records of State troops all over the country during the season just closed, as they appeared in the various reports in the newspapers, are taken into consideration, the boast after all amounts to very little. The exhibitions made by several of our own regiments under canvas not only proved conspicuously unsatisfactory at the time, but demonstrated the existence in many organizations of entirely false conceptions of military requirements and an utterly faulty system of so-called instruction.

Our intention is not to advocate the introduction of a martinet system among the State troops, yet a military organization cannot exist unless a wholesome system of discipline is maintained among its entire personnel, and the fact that this necessity is too often sacrificed to other less worthy objects is the reason of the failure of so many organizations. Without going into details, it is well known that cases of insubordination and breaches of discipline on the part of inferiors are frequently entirely ignored by superiors, who too often in such cases exhibit an imbecility and want of appreciation of their rank and duty which at once characterizes them as persons in false positions.

Flagrant exhibitions of ignorance on tactical and other military points on the part of officers before the eyes of the men are of equally frequent occurrence, and indifference and insubordination the natural consequence. The lack of discipline and obedience thus created, not only results in lax performance of guard duty, general disregard of military rules, boisterous and disorderly behavior, but its effects are particularly noticed in slovenly and faulty movements on the drill ground, the field where State troops desire above all to excel. An organization not thoroughly under control will never perform military movements with precision, because all precision of movement is based on complete subordination of all to the will of the single individual who directs the whole. This necessity is generally overlooked in the instruction of citizen soldiers, and hence so many failures. Therefore, until a system is adopted which is based upon correct principles of discipline and subordination, and not on show movements, we can not expect any advance beyond the present standard maintained by a large number of our organizations. Such a system would not only result in the improvement of the rank and file, but would form the foundation for a competent corps of officers of the lower grades, the present lack of which is so serious a stumbling block in the development of the Guard. If regimental commanders would issue programmes providing methods of instruction looking to something beyond mere drill, exact a rigid adherence to them on the part of all concerned, see personally that their orders are obeyed; and if the Examining Boards outside of strictly technical examinations would look somewhat to the general fitness of candidates for promotion, and particularly inquire as to whether their business or standing as civilians would interfere with a complete and fearless performance of their duties as National Guard officers, a large stride in the right direction would be accomplished, and improvement, perhaps slowly at first, would certainly soon follow.

Before beginning the drill season, it would be well for all to consider what is necessary to bring their command up to the modern standard.

## ARMORIES FOR NEW YORK MILITIA.

THE Committee of the New York Senate, appointed for the purpose of investigating the administration of the affairs of the City of New York, have directed their attention to the subject of the purchase of armory sites for the city regiments of the National Guard. Though the investigation has not been concluded some curious facts have been brought to light concerning the relations to the selection of sites of one Mr. Wilson, who claimed to have special influence with Gen. Shaler, of the Armory Board, and received an exceptionally large commission for the sale of sites on the strength of this influence. We have for some time been in receipt of complaints of unfair discrimination in this matter of selecting sites for different regiments, and the facts brought to light would seem to give some color of justice to these complaints. The special complaint has been that regiments practically out of doors had been left uncared for, while those reasonably well housed have been provided for, and that it was found necessary to use means of reaching the Armory Board other than the direct appeal to it on the ground of their military necessities. Now that the matter has attracted public attention, it is well to refer to these complaints that they may receive proper attention. There may be very simple explanation of the facts out of which these complaints have arisen, but it is well that explanation should be given.

The New York Times says: "The testimony in regard to the sale of armory sites to the city shows

conclusively that a controlling consideration in their purchase by the Armory Board was a liberal commission to Gen. Shaler's friend Wilson and those who acted with him in the negotiations. In the case of one piece of property the city paid \$35,000 more than the previous owner received. It is hardly conceivable that Gen. Shaler was not aware of the character of these transactions, and the investigation thus far reflects a very unfavorable light upon his discharge of an important public trust."

Such statements as this ought not to go unchallenged, and they will doubtless receive proper attention.

## NEW YORK.

Col. Emmons Clark orders the 7th Regiment out for inspection at 8 P. M., in fatigue dress. Drills were resumed October 1, and will include the schools of the soldier and company skirmishing, guard mounting, sentry duty, rifle practice, military courtesies and instruction of non-commissioned officers. Walter B. Schuyler, late Q. M. Sergeant, of Co. B, is announced as regimental commissary with rank from July 31, vice Covell, resigned.

After looking for an issue in vain for an unusually long time, two cases, that of 2d Lieut. D. H. Skinnell, of the 9th Regiment, for bribing scores at Creedmoor, and that of Capt. Hugh Coleman, of the 69th Regiment, for mustering "substitutes," have at last been settled by the publication of G. O. No. 9, from the Headquarters of the 2d Division, dated Sept. 19. Lieut. Skinnell was tried on two charges: conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, the specifications stating in substance, that in October, 1883, he bribed scores at Creedmoor to give him false score cards in order to establish a record as marksman which he was unable to obtain by his own honest efforts.

He was found guilty of both charges and their specifications, with the exception of a few technicalities in the latter and received the following remarkable sentence:

"To be reprimanded in Division General Orders and fined \$50."

The reprimand of General Shaler administered accordingly, contains also a well-deserved rebuke for the Court and reads as follows:

"The proceedings and findings of the Court in the foregoing case are approved, and the sentence imposed by the Court, though entirely inadequate as a punishment for the grave offences of which the accused was found guilty, is also approved. Lieutenant Skinnell's conduct was in the highest degree dishonorable, and richly merited the severest penalty known to the law. That an officer, whose duty it is to make every effort to secure entire fairness in a contest of skill upon the rifle range and especially to prevent the offering of inducements to make false returns to the officials charged with the supervision of such contests, should attempt to secure a distinction for himself by the foul means of bribery, is evidence that he lacks the qualities requisite for an officer in the military service of the State."

We have not the slightest doubt that Gen. Shaler only approved the sentence (which is entirely inadequate) in order to prevent the convicted officer to get off without punishment at all, which would have been the case if it had been disapproved. As to the appreciation of the Court of the standing of a dishonored officer we have given our opinion on one of its former sentences some time ago.

Captain Hugh Coleman, of the 69th, was tried on the charges of "violation of the provision of Section 67 of the military code" and "making false certificates," or in plain words, for wilfully presenting for muster a man who was not a member of his company. His plea of not guilty was sustained and he was acquitted. General Shaler approves the proceedings and findings of the Court.

In reply to a query as to whether the 7th N. Y. was ever under fire, "Veteran" answers in the "Historical Magazine," "Was the Cadet Battalion at West Point ever under fire during the war?" "No, not as a battalion, but hundreds of those who learned their duties in its ranks were under fire on every battlefield in the war, and some 650 7th Regiment men served in the Army during the Civil War, most of them as officers."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY FORCES.

THE organized militia, State of South Carolina, consists of the "Volunteer Troops" and the "National Guards." The former are composed of white and the latter of colored men.

The Volunteer Troops comprise:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Infantry—28 companies.....	108	1,363	1,471
Cavalry—35 troops.....	133	1,620	1,653
Artillery—4 batteries.....	17	438	455
67 organizations.....	258	3,321	3,579

At last annual muster and inspection, two-thirds of this command were reported present for duty. The large proportion of cavalry is due to the many fine horses and excellent horsemen to be found in this State.

The National Guard is composed of 15 companies of infantry, 60 officers and 615 men, organized into the 1st Regiment (10 companies) at Charleston and the 1st Battalion, with headquarters and three companies in Charleston and on adjacent islands. The two companies at Beaufort are unattached. We thus have 82 organizations, numbering 318 officers and 4,016 men, aggregate 4,334.

The troops are organized into 4 regiments, 3 battalions, and 3 unattached companies of infantry; 2 regiments, 3 battalions and 9 unattached troops of cavalry; and 1 battalion and 2 separate batteries of artillery.

The 4th Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Thomas A. Huguenin, is composed of the Volunteer Troops in Charleston. It is incorporated with special privileges. The interest of the men is more concentrated upon the company, troop, or battery than upon the battalion and regimental organizations. Gov. Hugh S. Thompson is Commander-in-Chief. Brig.-Gen. A. M. Manigault, Adjutant and Inspector General, is an officer of experience and fine reputation. He has done much work to elevate the State troops to, and maintain them at a high standard of, efficiency. The General

Assembly at its last session reduced the number of A. D. C.'s to 7.

The military centres of the State are Charleston, Columbia, and Beaufort, and Hampton County. Few cities of the same size show as much military enthusiasm among their inhabitants as Charleston. Among the prominent volunteer companies in that State may be mentioned the German Fusiliers, organized in 1775, suffering severe losses in the War of the Revolution; its organization has been maintained from that period to the present. 1st Battalion, Capt. Henry Schachte; the Palmetto Guard, Capt. George M. Coffin; the Montgomery Guard, 1st Battalion, Capt. J. F. Redding; the Sumter Guard, 2d Battalion, Captain Charles F. Hard; the Washington Light Infantry, Captain A. W. Marshall, organized 1812, and the Carolina Rifles, 2d Battalion, Captain Benjamin H. Rutledge.

Two fine batteries, the German Artillery, Capt. Wagener, and the Lafayette Art., Capt. Mantoune, are stationed in the city. The cavalry arm is represented by the German Hussars, Capt. Simons, and the Light Dragoons, Capt. Tucker. The Richland Volunteers, Columbia, is one of the best drilled organizations in the State. The company represented the State in the Mobile, Ala., Interstate drill in May, 1885. Columbia also possesses the Governor's Guards and a battery of Flying Artillery. The other State battery is at Beaufort. The 1st Regiment of cavalry is located in Hampton County.

The organizations are inspected annually by the Adjutant-General who is also Inspector-General. Such companies as are not up to the standard required by the law are disbanded. A late Act of Congress has readjusted the arms acct. between the U. S. and S. C. Governor R. K. Scott (from Ohio) in 1869 once drew the State's quota from the General Government to the extent of \$124,000. Since the last report of the Adj.-General two-thirds of the troops have been supplied with the U. S. Springfield Rifles and carbines, and old weapons called in. The guns of the artillery consists of 2 three inch shell guns; 4 six-pounder brass guns; 4 three inch Parrott guns; and 2 three inch wrought iron guns.

The volunteer troops wear a neat grey uniform, conforming in all other essential features to the U. S. Army regulation uniform. The dress is suitable, becoming and well adapted for active service. It differs from the regulation, however, to some extent in the trimmings and insignia of rank for officers. The average cost of the uniform, helmet included, for an enlisted man, is \$15.

The State made an annual appropriation of \$10,000 for the support of the State troops for 1884. Of this sum, last year, \$3,000 was expended in the purchase and care of arms and in defraying incidental expenses, leaving a balance of \$7,000 to be paid to the different companies to assist in maintaining their organizations. When divided among the total numbers of officers and enlisted men present for duty at the last inspection, it only gave \$2.41 per capita, an amount entirely too small for the purpose intended. The last Legislature was more liberal, the amount received by each soldier this year is \$4—still far too little.

Rifle practice cannot be had with success owing to lack of appropriation for that purpose.

The military spirit displayed by the young men of the State in maintaining good organizations in the face of many difficulties is remarkable. The discipline of the troops is reported good. Owing to the tranquil state of affairs in this State there has been little use of the State force during the past few years to enforce law and order.

The youth of the State have the fine advantages of the S. C. Military Academy, Charleston. The faculty of the school is excellent and is so fortunate as to include, as commandant of cadets, Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d U. S. Art., who is well known as a fine tactician, and Lieut. Lyman Hall, a West Point graduate of high standing, class of 1881.

In conclusion it can be said that the South Carolina Military forces will compare favorably with those of the other Southern States, and that they can be depended upon in an emergency.

## CALIFORNIA.

One of our California exchanges has the following: "From the muster rolls of the N. G. C. of July, 1885, we find that the National Guard numbers 3,281 men. Of this number 180 are generals and staff officers, 61 are officers on the retired list or military instructors, and there are about 170 line officers. So that the N. G. C. has 411 officers to 2,870, or one to every seven, men. It may therefore be considered a very finely-officered organization."

Is there any clearer proof needed as to what we said a few weeks ago in regard to the excess of generals among State troops?

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Wyoming asks: Does "volunteer" service during the war count in making up the 30 years necessary for retirement of enlisted men under the act of Feb. 14, 1885? Ans.—Yes.

J. M. S.—Educated young men, of good character, are eligible for enlistment in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., when vacancies exist. Write for full information to the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Veteran.—Write to the Assistant Adjutant General, Dept. of New York, G. A. R., at Syracuse, N. Y., and you will get full information as to how to proceed to form a G. A. R. Post and be furnished with the necessary blanks.

Wyandotte asks if there is a vacancy in the Military Academy from the 2d Congressional District of Kansas, or the State at large? Ans.—There will be no vacancy until 1889. This State is entitled to seven cadets, one from each Congressional District, and none from at large.

P. Y. asks: What would be the consequences if a deserter from the Navy should enlist in the Army and be detected as a deserter while serving in the latter? Ans.—They would be serious and most likely result in the return of the man to the Navy for trial for his desertion.

Taps.—We stated several months ago that it was not then proposed to abandon the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, and our information is still the same, although the new Department Commander, General Miles, may decide upon some changes after becoming more acquainted with the needs of the Dept. of the Missouri.

G. S. R. asks: Would a recruit who creditably passed an examination for post school-teacher have any show in obtaining a transfer to the Signal Service Corps?



Ans.—He might. Better apply through your commanding officer to the Chief Signal Officer, state your wish, and send on all the recommendations as to character and ability you can.

Questio vexata asks: In case of discharge or transfer of an Ordnance, Post Q. M. or Commissary Sergt., who is the proper person to give those men characters on their discharge or descriptive lists? Ans.—We have heretofore replied to a similar question, that the Post Commander, under ordinary circumstances, is the proper officer, and we see no reason to change our opinion.

J. D. M. asks: 1. Are J. F. Simpson and G. H. Morgan captain and 1st lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, respectively, or 1st and 2d lieutenant? Ans.—1st lieutenant and 2d lieutenant.

2. You stated last week that the retirement of 1st Lieut. Jas. Curry, 5th Artillery, promoted W. W. Galbraith to a 1st lieutenant. Is not this wrong? Did not the resignation of Lieut. Morton promote Lieut. Galbraith? Ans.—The JOURNAL was right. Lieut. Morton is still in service, but his resignation has been accepted to take effect October 31, 1885.

T. McG. is informed that although apothecaries are appointed by medical officers of the Navy, there is no law or regulation requiring that such appointments should be revoked when their services are no longer needed. The Navy Department has the power to discharge enlisted or appointed petty officers, and an order from it directing some commissioned officer to do so is all that is necessary. The medical officer who makes the appointment may die or not be within reach, so that a revocation from him could not be had. A claim for pay until an appointment be revoked would probably not be valid. The discharge by proper authority is a revocation.

Pensioner asks: Has a discharged soldier to surrender his pension, partly or wholly, upon entering the Soldiers' Home. Ans.—The act of March 3, 1883, sec. 4, provides that "any inmate of the Home who is receiving a pension from the Government, and who has a child, wife, or parent living, shall be entitled, by filing with the pension agent from whom he receives money a written direction to that effect, to have his pension, or any part of it, paid to such child, wife, or parent. The pensions of all who now are or shall hereafter become inmates of the Home, except such as shall be assigned as aforesaid, shall be paid to the treasury of the Home. The money thus derived shall not become a part of the funds of the Home, but shall be held by the treasurer in trust for the pensioner to whom it would otherwise have been paid, and such part of it as shall not sooner have been paid to him shall be paid to him on his discharge from the institution. The board of commissioners may from time to time pay over to any inmate such part of his pension money as they think best for his interest and consistent with the discipline and good order of the Home, but such pensioner shall not be entitled to demand or have the same so long as he remains an inmate of the Home. In case of the death of any pensioner, any pension money due him and remaining in the hands of the treasurer shall be paid to his legal heirs, if demand is made within three years; otherwise the same shall escheat to the Home." You will find the act published in G. O. 24, A. G. O., April 11, 1883.

GENERAL J. ADDISON THOMAS.

ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY, Sept. 28, 1885.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

On my return lately from Europe, my attention was called to an article in your JOURNAL of July 25 last, written by Wm. F. Smith, on General C. F. Smith, containing winton slurs on a dead man, the late General J. Addison Thomas, formerly Captain 3d U. S. Artillery.

As his eldest son, permit me to furnish Wm. F. Smith, through your columns, with information of the career of my father after he left the Army. The officers of the old Army pronounced him "the best battalion commander in the Army."

After his marriage in 1844, he remained at West Point as commandant until 1847, I think. Then he resigned, and after being admitted to the bar in New York, practiced law until about 1853 as a member of the firm of Kent, Thomas and Davis. He then was sent to England with Judge Upham by the U. S. Government to try cases before the Court of Claims in London, in which he was most successful.

Recalled to Washington about 1855 by President Pierce, he was made Assistant Secretary of State under Wm. L. Marcy, and held the position until June, 1857, resigning office to President Buchanan, as my father intended to go abroad and study the system of jurisprudence of foreign countries. Typhoid fever, caused partly by the foul air of the court room at the Orsini trial at Paris, France, carried him off at the early age of 47, on March 20, 1858. A brilliant career cut short. By publishing the above you will do justice to an old officer's memory and deeply oblige

Yours very truly,  
ADDISON THOMAS.

We think our correspondent has not correctly interpreted the spirit of Gen. Smith's allusions which we are very sure, were not designed to cast any slur upon Gen. Thomas, indicating as they did his appreciation of his abilities by the statement that "he was selected by the Government to go to England on business requiring great legal knowledge and acumen." General Thomas was commandant of cadets from Sept. 1, 1842, to Dec. 14, 1845, and he resigned May 28, 1846. He was, after his resignation, Engineer-in-Chief of the State of New York, with the rank of Brigadier General from Jan. 1, 1853, to Nov. 24, 1854.—EDITOR JOURNAL.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### MAILS FOR PACIFIC STATION.

U. S. STEAMER "MOHICAN," OFF PANAMA, Sept. 12.

There seems to be a misunderstanding among many persons in the States—particularly families and friends of naval officers serving on this station—regarding the mails for Panama and the South Pacific. The facts are, briefly, that although five steamers a month carry our mails from New York to Jamaica, only two steamers a month bring them thence to Panama, (Aspinwall.) The time occupied in transit is from 12 to 20 days, and then only twice a month, so that the "improved mail service" is far from satisfactory.

The Pacific Mail S. S. Co., in order to alleviate this condition of things has very considerably offered to the public an efficient means of sending letters to Panama and the South which is independent of the Post Office, and in a circular issued in July last explained the method to be adopted. The following is in effect the substance of that portion of the circular affecting us: "All other letters that may be sent us up to noon on the days the steamers sail will be duly forwarded, provided they are enclosed in stamped envelopes of denomination sufficient to cover the United States postage of 5 cents per half ounce." It is to be presumed that a letter thus prepared may be sent to the P. M. Company's Agent's address through the mails, provided it is enclosed in another envelope with a 2c. stamp.

Had this been known to the wives and friends of

the many officers serving on this station two months ago much anxiety had been spared them.

Will you kindly publish this in the JOURNAL for their benefit and that of a

SUBSCRIBER.

P. S. Sept. 16, 1885.

A new complication arises: The Panama Railroad refuses to carry mails across the Isthmus (from Aspinwall to Panama) unless paid in advance for that service at the rate of 50c. per lb. for letters and 20c. for papers. Our Consul-General has already tided over the emergency by holding himself personally responsible for these charges—to the amount of \$340.00—but now can no longer involve himself where he is not likely to be reimbursed. Meanwhile our mails are "only 40 miles away," and might as well be at the P. M. General's summer resort.

#### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A recent return of the New York Commandery shows a total membership of 599, and a balance on hand, April 30, 1885, of \$14,537.45. Gen. Horace Porter will read a military paper of personal reminiscences at the meeting of Oct. 5.

A meeting of the charter members of the Commandery of Oregon, was held at Portland, Sept. 12. Seven applications for membership were received, and referred. It was voted that meetings be held Sept. 23 and Oct. 6 for the purpose of receiving and referring applications for membership; and that Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1885, be designated as the time for permanent organization of the Commandery.

#### THE MESS.

A correspondent of the Boston Budget reports that at the recent meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Chicago, the question was raised whether the veterans should smoke at the banquet. A member stated that the ladies desired to state that for their part they did not wish to infringe the right of the officers to light their cigars. A member moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the ladies. Another member offered as an amendment that the officers do not smoke. Gen. Sherman straightened himself up and said: "It appears to be the sentiment of the meeting that we smoke at the banquet. If there is no objection I will declare the motion carried." So at dinner the cigars were lit.

A story is told of a British Rear Admiral who takes an interest in the dress and personal appearance of his officers. He noticed, on going over the ship's side, that one of his staff had the misfortune to have a small pimple on a part of his countenance. The Rear Admiral turned round, and said, in a severe and quarter deck tone of voice, "Mr. —, you have a blossom on your nose. Please have it removed!"

Perry in his "History of the American Episcopal Church," reports that General Bishop Leonadas Polk never lost sight of his sacerdotal functions though he uniformly refused to exercise the ordinary functions of the ministry while he wore a uniform. "One Sunday morning he rode with his staff into the village of Harrodsburg, Ken., from which the people had been frightened at the news of the approach of troops. The church was empty, but the door was open. Polk dismounted, laid aside his sword and entered. One by one his staff followed him and found him kneeling with his head bowed on the chancel rail. They knelt beside him and around him, and in broken sentences the man of God poured out his soul in prayers for peace and blessings to both friend and foe. Polk's military service was al-

## The Improved Gatling Gun and Feed Magazine.



FIG. 6.—GATLING GUN WITH CARRIAGE HIGH ANGLE FIRING.

THE GATLING GUN COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

The illustration which appears here represents the Gatling Gun, ten barrels, United States Government model, mounted on the United States Army carriage, showing the depression at which the gun can be fired. The small rear wheel is removed so as to enable the trail to be dropped where it is desired to fire the gun at a high angle. 1,200 shots have been fired in one minute from this gun. The ordinary rate of rapid firing is about 1,000 shots per minute. The gun can be fired at any angle of elevation. The man who fires the gun points it at the same time. The cartridges are received from the magazine at the top of the gun and fired at the bottom. In case of an accident from a defective cartridge, the fire or gas cannot reach the live cartridges in the magazine and thus cause an explosion. Both these points render the gun so safe that it is impossible for an accident to happen to the men working the gun. No tools are required to take the gun and feeds to pieces. The tripod can be carried on the end of the carriage, as shown above.



ways a hard burden to him, grievous and heavy to be borne. He was always yearning for his diocese; always eager for relief. Again and again he asked for it and it was refused."

A Lawrence, Mass., high school boy went home the other day delighted with the idea of the military drill, to be introduced into that institution. "I tell you," said he, pityingly, to his sister, "it pays to be a boy."

Old Block Frank Hatton has a fourteen-year-old chip. "Pa," said he the other day, "I've made up my mind where I would like to go to college." "Aha," replied his father, "and where is it my dear boy?" "To Vassar," said the precocious child. "Humph!" ejaculated the proud father; "darned if I wouldn't like to go there myself."—*Waterbury American*.

A young lady rather proud of a numerous military and naval kinship has been chaffed by some young people in a great city. They seemed to think the Army officers an idle and useless class. She defended herself until a carefully trimmed young gentleman attempted to close the discussion.

"Now, Miss Smith, will you promise to answer me just one question, candidly and sincerely?"

"What is it?" turning to him.

"Can you imagine any position more contemptible than that of an officer of the Army in time of peace?"

"Yes, sir; an able-bodied young gentleman who chooses to remain a civilian in time of war."

That ended the discussion.

"A very good story is told," remarked a lieutenant, "of two admirals who are now on the retired list, and who made their first cruise together as midshipmen on the Asiatic Station. The name of one of them was 'Clitz.' They thought that it would be a very good idea to get a month's leave, so they asked the admiral commanding to grant it. He informed them, however, that they would have to apply to

the Navy Department, as he did not have authority to grant such a long leave. One of the midshipmen had a little influence at headquarters, so it was agreed that he should write and ask. This he did in the following original way:

"Sir: I respectfully request one month's leave of absence, etc., etc. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"Clitz wants to go too."

"The reply came back as follows:

"Sir: Your request for one month's leave of absence is granted. Respectfully,

"Clitz can go too."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Spanish Government has determined to spend one million three hundred thousand pounds on the purchase of fast cruisers and torpedo boats before the Cortes meets in the autumn, when supplies will be asked, or a loan raised, to provide Spain with fast powerfully-armed vessels and gunboats of light draught for the colonies, whose defence by torpedo boats will also be attended to.

In the Addenda to the Queen's Regulations recently issued, the Admiralty have inserted a clause forbidding medical officers on full pay to engage in private practice, unless in cases of sudden and accidental emergency; nor are they permitted to receive fees from persons out of the naval service whom it may be their duty to relieve on application for assistance, or when directed to give it.

THE Vienna *Tagblatt* revives the rumor that England is about to cede Heligoland to Germany. The possession of this islet by England has long been a thorn in Prince Bismarck's side. It is not stated what price is to be paid, but it is generally believed that Germany will surrender her new colonial possessions in New Guinea in return for the cession of Heligoland.

A DESPATCH from Constantinople says that the Porte has become alarmed at persistent reports to

the effect that an Italian expedition is being fitted out for the purpose of seizing Tripoli, and has ordered reinforcements to be sent there at once. The strength of the Turkish troops in Tripoli is to be raised to fifteen thousand men, and great energy is being displayed in putting the forts there in a better condition for defence.

THE British Government is preparing an extensive celebration, June 30, 1887, of the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne.

THE arrival in London of Gen. Roberts, present commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's forces in India was, says a despatch, made the signal for an outburst of discontent among the returned officers of the Suakim-Berber expedition against Gen. Lord Wolseley. "Scrutator," in the *Times*, says that the reason Gen. Wolseley meanly ignored the services of the troops and officers engaged in the Suakim-Berber expedition was that neither he, the Duke of Connaught, nor any of the other military favorites of royalty had any share in that campaign. Efforts are being made to have his conduct of the Nile campaign made the subject of a Parliamentary discussion with a view to securing a searching official inquiry into it.

THE Abyssinian expedition under Ras Aloula, which is advancing to the relief of the garrison at Kassala, is meeting with serious opposition from the Arabs, who have massed in sufficient numbers to attempt to bar its progress. The latest report from the expedition is that 3,000 Arabs occupy a fortified position from which they will have to be driven before a further advance can be made, and that a battle is imminent, as the Abyssinian General is determined to accomplish the relief of the beleaguered garrison, for which he is to be paid a round sum of money.

HERE KRUFP, of Essen, is to supply the Porte with seven very heavy guns of 35 centimetres bore, each similar to the one already mounted at the Dardanelles; 22 guns with a bore of 24.5 centimetres, and 400 field pieces and mountain guns, ranging in calibre from 7 to 9 centimetres. Four of the large guns are to defend the Bosphorus, and three the

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#### BIRTHS.

MITCHELL.—At Fort Randall, D. T., Sept. 16, 1885, to the wife of 1st Lieutenant D. D. Mitchell, 15th U. S. Infantry, a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

KESLER-SHERWOOD.—At Niagara Falls, New York, Sept. 23, by the Rev. C. S. Stowitts, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. J. W. Kesler to Mrs. H. M. Sherwood, both of Honesdale, Pa.

WELSH-BENSON.—At St. Stephen's Church, Milburn, N. J., October 2, Lieutenant BLANTON C. WELSH, 15th U. S. Infantry, to Miss EMILIE BENSON.

#### DIED.

COOK.—At Martinez, Cal., Sept. 29, Lieutenant G. A. COOK, U. S. Revenue Marine Service.

GONZALES.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, Chaplain MANUEL J. GONZALES, U. S. Army, retired.

HAINES.—At the residence of her father, Mr. H. A. Cargill, Sept. 26, ANN C. HAINES, widow of General T. J. Haines, U. S. Army.

LAMBERTSON.—At Fort Sill, I. T., September 21, CLARA O., wife of Hospital Steward William F. Lambertson, U. S. A., aged 23 years, 10 months and 12 days.

RUFF.—At Philadelphia, Pa., October 1, of paralysis of the heart, Brevet Brigadier General CHARLES F. RUFF, Lieut. Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

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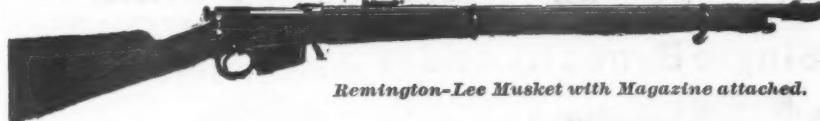
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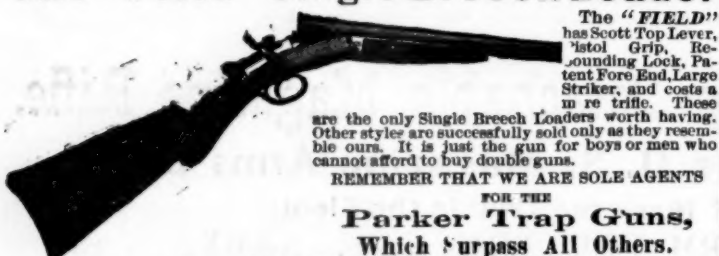
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